

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

31,744

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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1985

University Of Jordan
Center of Strategic Studies
READING ROOM

ESTABLISHED 1887

ood in Russia: Life Goes On tion Conveys Sense of Business as Usual

By Seth Mydans

New York Times Service
MOSCOW — For the taxi driver Iwan, the main question of the day was whether the Anatol team would go ahead with the Monday night. For the mother in Moscow, it was Chekhov's "The Sea Gull" canceled on evening television.

Throughout the major cities of the Soviet Union, red flags with borders were hung out, and music was played on radio stations.

It has been for a series of deaths in the ruling Politburo. House of Unions was pre-to receive the body of Konstantin Chernenko, the Soviet who died Sunday. The impression grew that Mr. Chernenko, 73, had been an interim leader of convenience to the Politburo, that he had been ill when named to the post 13 months ago and had been rapidly making time.

In a break with precedent, his successor, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, was named within hours of the announcement of his death. The living-in-state was reduced to one day from the four or five days accorded to Mr. Chernenko's two immediate predecessors, Yuri V. Andropov and Leonid I. Brezhnev.

An official announcement that schools would be closed in honor of the late leader on Wednesday, the day of the funeral, was later withdrawn.

"Yes, we've heard," said a woman. "Another has died."

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ubarak's Peace Plan, Aid Request
Receive Lukewarm Welcome in U.S.

By Bernard Gwertzman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Senior administration officials have told President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt they have serious problems in their peace proposals for the Middle East and that the U.S. may not support the of large-scale supplemental seeking. State Department also said.

President Ronald Reagan on Friday praised Mr. Mubarak's role in the Middle East peace process but did not publicly accept it for U.S. talks with a joint Palestinian-Palestinian delegation, *UPI* reported from Washington.

Mr. Reagan called Mr. Mubarak's recent suggestions on the process "positive contributions." But Mr. Reagan stressed that the path to peace was through direct negotiations and not mention. Mr. Mubarak's for U.S. talks with a joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation.]

Mubarak arrived here on Friday, hoping to persuade the administration to play a more active mediating role in the Middle East, and, as a first step, to invite a Palestinian group, including Palestine Liberation Organization representatives, to come to Washington. He has also asked Britain, in advance, for \$1.6 billion in additional military and economic aid for the 1985 and 1986 years, above the \$4.5 billion already appropriated or requested.

At Mr. Mubarak met Monday with Secretary of State George H. W. Bush, Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger, Treasury Secretary James A. Baker III, and other officials, it became evident that administration had difficulty in

meeting Mr. Mubarak's political and economic requests.

A high-ranking administration official said that although the United States regarded Mr. Mubarak's peace proposals as "highly constructive," it was cool toward the idea of having a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation come to Washington. The United States refuses to deal with the Palestine Liberation Organization until that group explicitly accepts United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 of 1967 and 338 of 1973 and publicly acknowledges Israel's right to exist.

The official said that the goal of

Arab "interlocutor" to talk directly with Israel, as Egypt had done before the 1973 peace treaty. He said that Washington saw no advantage in delaying such a direct dialogue by having the United States become the mediator, as Mr. Mubarak advocates.

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On

Reagan Rejects Staff Advice, Won't Attend Moscow Funeral

By Lou Cannon
and David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan overrode the recommendation of his national security adviser and decided not to attend the funeral of the Soviet president, Konstantin U. Chernenko, because he said "there's an awful lot on my plate right now that would have to be set aside; I didn't see that anything could be achieved."

Among the items that might prevent him from going to Moscow is his meeting Tuesday with President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt and his scheduled overnight trip to Canada on Sunday to visit the new Conservative prime minister, Brian Mulroney. Mr. Mulroney is to play host to Mr. Reagan after returning from the Chernenko funeral.

Sources said that Mr. Reagan's national security affairs adviser, Robert C. McFarlane, and other White House officials believed that Mr. Reagan could show "openness" to the new Soviet leadership by attending the funeral.

But they said that Mr. Reagan decided Monday that it would be "grandstand play" that would not make a lasting improvement in U.S.-Soviet relations. One official said Mr. Reagan was also concerned that he would show "over-eagerness" by traveling the long distance to Moscow for a brief meeting with the new Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

Mr. Reagan will be one of the few world leaders not to attend the funeral. Governments of most West European countries announced Monday that they would be represented in Moscow by the head of state or the prime minister. President Francois Mitterrand of France, who did not attend the funerals of the two previous Soviet leaders, Leonid I. Brezhnev and Yuri V. Andropov, announced he will attend.

However, in Mr. Reagan's statement Monday he emphasized his

desire for good relations with the new Soviet leadership. Late in the day he visited the Soviet Embassy in Washington to sign a book of condolences. He also sent a condolence message to the Soviet head of state, Vasily Kuznetsov, repeating a commitment "to reduce and eliminate nuclear weapons" at the arms control talks in Geneva.

Mr. Reagan was somewhat less affirmative about the prospects for U.S.-Soviet relations at a luncheon meeting with journalists from 28 states.

"You have to wait for a new man now to get in place and establish his regime," he said, "and then I'll be more than ready, because I think there's a great mutual suspicion between the two countries. I think ours is more justified than theirs."

Mr. Reagan told his audience that he had wrestled with the question of going to Moscow for the funeral after he was awakened by a call from Mr. McFarlane at 4 A.M. Monday and told of Mr. Chernenko's death.

The president chose Vice President George Bush, who was already in Geneva, to head a U.S. delegation that includes Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Arthur A. Hartman, the U.S. ambassador to Moscow. Mr. Bush headed similar delegations for the Brezhnev funeral in 1982 and the Andropov funeral in 1984.

Addressing the group of regional journalists to which Mr. Reagan spoke, Mr. Shultz said the president was not attending the funeral because such action "not conducive" to a full exchange of views.

"It has symbolic significance and perhaps a little content," Mr. Shultz said, "but it simply isn't a setting in which you can have a good, thorough and searching examination of problems."

Mr. Reagan is the only U.S. chief executive since Herbert Hoover who has not met with the leader of the Soviet Union during his presidency. Mr. Reagan did not meet with any member of the Soviet leadership during his first term until his White House meeting with the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, in September.

Officials said Monday that there is little likelihood of a meeting between Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev soon.

The White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said "nothing has changed" in the Reagan adminis-

stration's insistence that any meeting have a definite agenda.

Mr. Reagan was asked Monday what changes he expects under Mr. Gorbachev.

The president replied that the Soviet leadership is "a collective government" where the policy is "readily determined by a dozen or so individuals in the Politburo."

"And while an individual, once chosen by them, can undoubtedly influence or persuade them to certain things that might be particular theories or policies of his," he said, "the government basically remains the same group of individuals."

■ Views of Reagan's Decision

Kevin Klose of The Washington Post reported from Chicago:

Soviet specialists across the United States were divided Monday over Mr. Reagan's decision not to attend Chernenko's funeral.

Some Kremlin experts, such as the president of Oberlin College in Ohio, S. Fredrick Starr, said that Mr. Reagan may have missed a historic opportunity to make an early, positive gesture toward Mr. Gorbachev, who presumably will be in power for many years.

Mr. Starr said that Kremlin funerals have a unique importance in Soviet life.

"In an old-fashioned society with very few sacraments," he said, "a civic death like this takes on heavy significance. For Reagan to attend would have been a gesture of grandness and decency, not an acknowledgment of weakness."

Others say the president's decision to stay home will have little or no consequences for Soviet-American relations.

Mark Garrison, former deputy chief of mission at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow and now head of a foreign policy research center at Brown University in Rhode Island, said, however, that Mr. Reagan had missed "an opportunity to explore a fresh start with a fresh face." Nevertheless, he added, "we're sending the vice president, and that's appropriate."

Mr. Garrison recalled that President John F. Kennedy's funeral in 1963, which attracted one of the largest gatherings of world leaders in recent times, was not attended by Nikita S. Khrushchev, who was later executed, and Trotsky, who was murdered in exile.

When Stalin died in 1953 as he was about to launch a fresh purge of party ranks, a power struggle developed between his old allies, such as the chief of state security, Lavrenti P. Beria, and reformers headed by Nikita S. Khrushchev.

The party leader, Khrushchev, had Beria arrested and executed for excesses under Stalin. In 1955, Khrushchev removed Prime Minister Georgi M. Malenkov, with whom he had been allied.

Khrushchev's radical debunking of Stalin and flamboyant style earned him enemies and his years in power were marked by internal substantive talk.



Soldiers filling into the Hall of Unions to pay last respects to Konstantin U. Chernenko.

The Associated Press

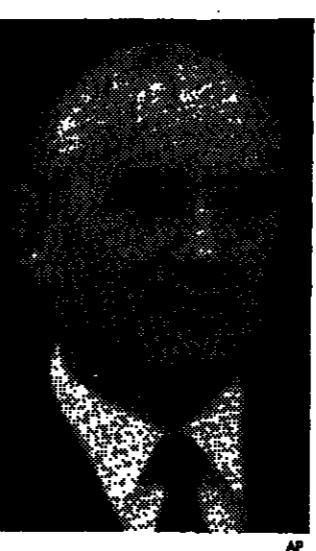
Power Transition in Kremlin Appears To Have Been Smoothest Since Lenin

Reuters

MOSCOW — The transition from Konstantin U. Chernenko to Mikhail S. Gorbachev was the smoothest in Soviet history, apparently free of the intrigues and power struggles that marked past leadership changes.

In 1977, Brezhnev removed Podgorny and assumed the title of president. His 18 years in power saw a personality cult recalling that which had surrounded Stalin and, as ill-health incapacitated him, stagnation in political and economic life.

Brezhnev's death in November 1982 had been long anticipated and speculation over a successor was rife. Yuri V. Andropov, who had headed the KGB secret police, was quickly named. But he was also ill and remained in office only 15 months.



Mikhail S. Gorbachev

The only previous transition comparable for speed was that from Lenin, the founder of the Soviet state, to Stalin.

But Lenin had lived for two years in semi-retirement on his death in 1924 and Stalin was the leader of the party and had suppressed a letter from Lenin warning of his ambition. In the next three years, Stalin removed his old Bolshevik rivals, Grigori E. Zinov'ev and Lev B. Kamenev, who were later executed, and Trotsky, who was murdered in exile.

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opposition. He was removed in 1964.

A "collective leadership" replaced him, made up of new party leader, Leonid I. Brezhnev, Prime Minister Alexei N. Kosygin and Nikolai V. Podgorny in the largely ceremonial post of president.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Soviet Aide Cites Cam Ranh Bay Re

TOKYO (AP) — A Soviet military official said Tuesday that the Soviet Union uses the former U.S. base at Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam only as a liberty port for its navy and denied that it serves as a base for war.

"It is not a military base at all," said Colonel Yuri F. Danilov, senior military and air attaché at the Soviet Embassy in Tokyo. Col. Danilov said that Soviet ships stop at Cam Ranh Bay only on port to provide rest and relaxation for their crews.

"If you call it a military base, it means we have such bases in countries," he said. "It is not a home port in the context of being used for strategic purposes." His remarks ran counter to assertions by U.S. officials that the Russians have turned the base into a naval base poses a potential threat to sea lanes in the region. The base on the eastern coast was built by the United States in the late 1960s abandoned before the communist takeover in Vietnam in May 1975.

EC Hoping to End Border Checks

STRASBOURG, France (AP) — Jacques Delors, president of the European Community Executive Commission, said Tuesday that a proposal to free the movement of goods and people from all controls by 1992 will be drafted by late May.

Mr. Delors, a former French finance minister, told the European Parliament that the creation of a borderless Common Market was commission's highest priority.

He acknowledged, however, that reaching this goal presupposes the 10 EC governments agree to lift trade barriers, unify taxation structures and strengthen monetary cooperation.

Gandhi Names New Punjab Gover

NEW DELHI (AP) — The government appointed the top official of the central state of Madhya Pradesh as the new governor of predominantly Sikh state of Punjab on Tuesday, a day after it ordered release of eight imprisoned Sikhs leaders.

The home affairs minister, Shankar Rao Chavan, in announcing appointment of Arjun Singh, did not explain why the government suddenly decided to replace K.T. Sarawans as Punjab governor release of eight Sikh leaders and the appointment of a new state government seen as an attempt by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi to settle the demands for autonomy.

Earlier Tuesday, the president of the main Sikh political party, Chand Singh Longowal, along with seven other prominent Sikhs, released after nine months of imprisonment, a government spokesman said. The Sikh leader said after his release that his party would not talk with the government unless all innocent Sikhs arrested by security forces were freed and a judicial inquiry was ordered into last year's Sikhs riots in northern India.

U.S. Rules Drug Is Not Tied to Defect

CINCINNATI (AP) — A federal court jury decided Tuesday after hours deliberation that the anti-nausea drug Bendectin taken by pregnant women did not cause birth defects in their children.

The civil case consolidated about 1,000 individual lawsuits. The manufacturer, Merrell Dow Pharmaceuticals Inc., said the drug was safe it estimated 33 million pregnant women took it from 1967 until when the company voluntarily took it off the market.

The jury's decision eliminated the need for another trial. If the jury decided that Bendectin caused birth defects, a second trial would be necessary to determine whether it was unreasonably dangerous whether Merrell Dow could be held accountable.

For the Record

The United States and Spain have ratified a Council of Europe convention that allows prisoners to serve out their sentences in their countries, the council announced Tuesday in Strasbourg, France.

A bomb was found at a U.S. Army officers' club near Stuttgart, Germany, and defused before it could explode. West German police said the bomb was found in the home area in southern Louisiana. Mr. Edwards was re-elected in 1975. Ineligible to run again for a third consecutive term, he was returned to office in 1979 for a third consecutive term, he was returned to office in 1983.

The Israeli government has been dismantling their sophisticated electronic surveillance station on the Jabal Barouk range as part of the second of their withdrawal from Lebanon, a Lebanese radio station said.

A Danish naval commander, Henning Olsen, has been found guilty of dereliction of duty on an incident in which a missile fired from a ship exploded among holiday homes in Zealand causing damage to injuries. He was given a reprimand by a court Monday.

The White House counsel, Fred F. Fielding, found "nothing illegal or unethical" about the purchase of nine luxury automobiles by a deputy White House chief of staff, Michael C. Deaver, and associates on a trip abroad, but Mr. Fielding ordered the rules change to prevent it from happening again, it was

U.S. Is Cautiously Hopeful Of Better Ties With Gorbachev

By Hedrick Smith
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The shift to a new generation of Soviet leaders has raised cautious hopes in the Reagan administration that the long run will bring vigor and decisiveness in the ministry and could lead to improvements in Soviet-American relations.

But President Ronald Reagan and his chief advisers expect no significant changes in Soviet foreign policy.

NEWS ANALYSIS

A policy to emerge over the next several months from the new leadership of Mikhail S. Gorbachev, 54, an official with a reputation for modest internal economic changes.

The Soviet decision to pursue its talks in Geneva, with only a brief ceremonial interruption, is seen by government specialists as a deliberate Kremlin move to project a strength of leadership and continuity of policy despite the death of a third Soviet leader in 28 years.

Preserving the image of continuity at this point is at least as important as the fact of continuity, a State Department official said. Another government specialist said, "They are embarrassed at the succession of infirm leaders we've had and they don't want Chernenko's death to look as though it's hampering them."

The speed with which Mr. Gorbachev was named the general secretary of the Communist Party was taken as evidence by officials here that the Politburo made the key decision to select him as the new leader in late February, if not before.

Moreover, they see evidence that Gorbachev had been performing as the effective leader of both the party and the Soviet Defense Council in the final months of Konstantin U. Chernenko's life. Much of these developments adds to skepticism that policy changes of substance are in the wind.

Mr. Reagan decided not to attend Mr. Chernenko's funeral in Moscow on Wednesday because he believed a ceremonial meeting with Mr. Gorbachev would not bring any conclusive results. But his assessment that he would "very much" like to meet Mr. Gorbachev sometime later was intended, an aide said, to signal that "we'd like to get on the right foot" with the new leadership.

The White House is encouraged

that, after several years of drift and transition, the Kremlin did not turn to yet another of the aging members in the Politburo as a transitional leader or select Grigori V. Romanov, the former Leningrad party chief, who is regarded as more of a hard-liner than Mr. Gorbachev.

"Gorbachev is from the younger generation, maybe more interested in technological improvements in the Soviet economy," a White House official said. "There's some underlying feeling here that he is more likely than Romanov would have been to put together over time a regime inclined to constructive relations with the U.S. And there's some hope he'll be more decisive."

Nonetheless, White House officials cautioned that Mr. Gorbachev, in public statements at home and on trips to Britain and Canada, had been just as critical of the administration's policies, most notably the research program on a space-based defense, and just as quick to bristle at Western criticism of Moscow's human rights record as his immediate predecessors.

Some experts on the Soviet Union point out that it would be quite consistent with Soviet history for him to take a fairly hard line on foreign policy in the period he is consolidating his own power internally to reassure other Politburo and party leaders that he will effectively protect Soviet interests.

Some academic specialists, such as Thane Gustafson of the Georgetown Center for Strategic and International Studies, say they regard Mr. Gorbachev as an advocate of more investment in the civilian sector of the Soviet economy and of slowing the growth of military spending.

But government specialists dispute any implication that he would be less demanding or more flexible than other Soviet leaders in arms negotiations with the United States.

"I don't see any clue to his being softer," one official said.

Nonetheless, given Mr. Gorbachev's reputation for modern-minded pragmatism on economic policy, his education in law at Moscow State University and the favorable publicity he got in Britain and Canada for civility, fashionableness and a sense of humor on diplomatic missions, many American officials expect a change in style from the stodginess of Mr. Chernenko and the hard edge of Yuri V. Andropov.

"This guy is skillful," an administration official said. "He is going to try to win the hearts and minds

of Western public opinion. He's a terrific P.R. guy and certainly able to sell soft soap to the West. I think we're in for kind of a dangerous time with Gorbachev."

After meeting with Mr. Gorbachev last year, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain said she felt the West could "do business" with him. On a recent visit to Washington, she shared her view of Mr. Gorbachev with Mr. Reagan.

Now, some government specialists suggest that Mr. Gorbachev could be more flexible than his predecessors because so few of the established policies are identified with him. "He doesn't have the same vested interest in policies that Brezhnev, Andropov and Chernenko did," an official said. A widespread expectation is that he will try some modest economic revisions fairly soon.

But specialists caution that before he can put his own imprint on policy, he must consolidate his personal power. For unlike many national leaders, he does not have the automatic power to replace the top echelons of the government and party apparatus.



CONDOLENCES — President Reagan signs a condolence book for Konstantin Chernenko at the Soviet Embassy. Behind him is Soviet Ambassador Anatoli F. Dobrynin.

Ethiopian Victims Denied Aid, Bush Tells UN Relief Session

By Iain Guest
International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — Vice President George Bush of the United States has told a United Nations conference that as many as 2.5 million people suffering from famine in northern Ethiopia are being denied relief aid.

Mr. Bush made his remarks at the start of a United Nations session in Geneva called to raise emergency funds for 20 African countries. About 100 nations are attending the two-day meeting.

Mr. Bush told the UN representatives that the United States would provide three million tons of emergency food aid to Africa this year. He then charged that 2.5 million people in northern Ethiopia are not getting relief aid.

He said, "We respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ethiopia. That is not the issue. The issue is that we cannot accept silence while the victims are not receiving help."

The statement was later disputed by Goshu Wolde, Ethiopia's foreign minister. Mr. Goshu said that most of the famine victims in Ethiopia were receiving aid. "The vice president was not correct," he said. "The food reaches these people and we are determined that it will reach these people without discrimination."

However, Mr. Goshu said, his government would not halt its long war against separatist guerrillas in the northern provinces of Tigre and Eritrea to make the delivery of relief easier.

The UN meeting was opened Monday by the UN secretary-general, Javier Perez de Cuellar, who said that 30 million Africans have been affected by the famine.

Thousands have already perished; others are slowly dying, and uncouned more are sick, ravaged by disease born of slow starvation, he said.

UN officials said that approximately 4.6 million tons of food had been pledged so far, including the three million from the United States. The officials estimated that an additional \$1.7 billion would be needed this year to purchase another 2.4 million tons of food, to set up emergency water and health projects and to improve roads and ports.

Members of the U.S. delegation to the conference met with Mr. Goshu and other Ethiopian officials on Sunday. Officials said Mr. Bush did not attend that meeting, but the vice president on Monday softened his criticism of Ethiopia by dropping from his prepared text a reference to a "conspiracy" of silence over the relief operation. Ethiopia has been widely criticized for allegedly withholding famine aid from rebel-held areas in the north.

Program Called Voluntary

A senior Ethiopian official said Tuesday in Addis Ababa that the government would act to halt any forced resettlement of famine victims.

Berhane Deressa, deputy commis-

sioner of the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission, told Reuters that forced resettlement was not government policy. He said he had no way of knowing whether reports of coercion were true.

Aid workers have reported numerous cases of famine victims being forced to sign up for resettlement, and say food is being withheld from those who refuse.

The resettlement program is carried out on a voluntary basis," Mr. Berhane said, but added that families sometimes disagreed among themselves over whether to move hundreds of miles from areas suffering from drought to more fertile ones.

Mr. Berhane said the government planned to move just more than a million people from the north, where it has not rained for up to three years, and that 280,000 people had been resettled in the west and southwest in the last three months.



A shipment of wheat from the United States destined for famine victims arrives at a warehouse in Ethiopia.

U.S. Is Intensifying Efforts to Transfer Public Services to Private Contractors

By Martin Tolchin
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has heightened its efforts to transfer a wide range of U.S. public assets and programs to private enterprise, and it estimates that the changes will save more than \$200 million a year by 1989.

As a major part of this strategy, the administration has identified 11,000 commercial activities to be performed by private contractors when economically feasible. These include movie making, health services, fire protection, medical laboratories, geological surveys, industrial shops, maintenance, landscaping, protective services, laundry and food services, data processing and transportation.

The administration also has intensified efforts to put entire programs in private hands. Officials contend that business and industry often can do a better, cheaper job than government in providing such services as rail transportation and space satellites, prisons and low-income housing, health care and education.

In addition, the administration is experimenting with a wide range of voucher programs that would enable recipients of federal services to turn directly to private providers for housing, health care, supplemental education, and health and unemployment insurance.

These initiatives have brought criticism from liberals, who fear that the administration seeks to abdicate governmental responsibility, and from conservatives, who say government still is trying to do too much. In addition, some in Congress fear a loss of control over policy and personnel.

Joseph R. Wright Jr., deputy director of the Office of Management and Budget, said of the Reagan administration: "Our philosophy is that we should not be competing with the private sector."

This philosophy has wide support among Republicans in Congress, but some Democratic congressmen leaders take a different view.

"What they really want to get rid of is domestic government," said Representative Jim Wright of Texas, the majority leader. "All they want is the military."

With congressional approval, the administration has placed both Comsat, the freight rail system, and Landsat, the land-mapping satellite, on the market. It has placed aliens in detention centers owned

and operated by private industry, Dun & Bradstreet Corp., TRW Inc. and five smaller consumer credit companies now screen all applicants for government loans, grants and contracts.

Administration officials have proposed the sale of Amtrak, the rail passenger service; urged the sale of public housing to low-income tenants; suggested that veterans be treated in hospitals other than those of the Veterans Administration, and proposed that private insurance companies handle programs ranging from Federal Crop Insurance to Medicare, the program of health insurance for the elderly, and Medicaid, which provides medical assistance to the poor.

In addition, the administration has put new vigor in a 30-year-old government directive that services be performed by private contractors whenever it is possible to save money that way. The federal government spent \$100.2 billion in contracting commercial services in the fiscal year 1980, before President Ronald Reagan took office, according to the Office of Management and Budget. This year, the office estimates, the figure will be \$173 billion.

The administration estimates that it can save \$33.5 million by contracting nonmilitary commercial services in the fiscal year 1986 and \$217 million in 1990.

Those who favor the transfer of assets and functions to private business and industry say that the government's role is not the delivery of services, but the assurance that services will be provided. They say that this strategy enables government to provide the same goods and services at lower costs, reap additional taxes from the profit-making companies that provide the services, and loosen the grip of public employee unions.

But critics contend that cost comparisons can be misleading because the government often is under constraints not born by private industry, such as preferable treatment for veterans and affirmative action programs.

Critics note that private industry has charged the government \$9,000 for a 12-cent wrench, \$1,000 for a plastic cap for a navigator's seat, and \$110 for a 4-cent diode. And they say that the public employee lobby now is rivaled by lobbyists for big contractors like Boeing Co. and Lockheed Corp.

The quality of services has been observed to slip when work shifts to private firms, in part reflecting a contractor work force that has less experience, a higher rate of absenteeism and a greater employee

turnover," said a 1984 study by the Congressional Budget Office.

"In addition, managers caution that reduced control over support services and the prospect of strike action at private firms, an option not readily available to federal workers, threaten those firms' ability effectively to carry out basic program responsibilities," the study said.

According to the Office of Management and Budget, 300,000 federal workers are involved in commercial activities similar to jobs in private enterprise. The Congressional Budget Office study found that contracting could shift nearly 165,000 federal jobs to the private sector, reducing total federal costs by approximately 4 percent, \$35 million.

The President's Private Sector Survey on Cost Control, known as the Grace Commission, proposed that the federal government could save nearly \$5.6 billion this year with these additional contracting procedures.

But a 1984 joint study by the Congressional Budget Office and the General Accounting Office estimated the maximum savings at \$1.1 billion.

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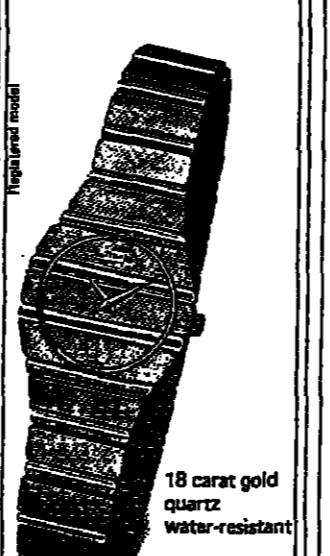
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JAL (PAK) - 8

V-2 rocket in wartime Germany and later headed the American space program. Von Braun, who died in 1977, was initially labeled a "potential security threat" but the assessment later was revised on the request of U.S. military officials.

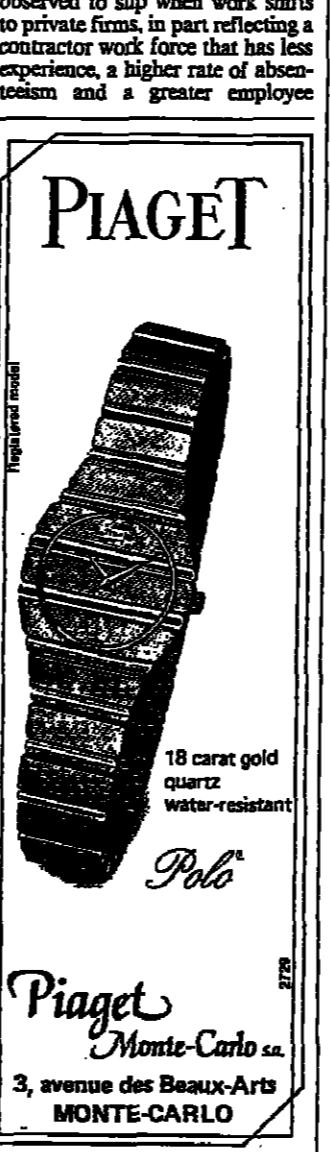
From 1945 to 1955, about 800

former enemy rocket experts and other specialists — and nearly 2,000 of their dependents — were brought into the country under an American intelligence program first called Overcast and then Project Paperclip. By order of President Harry S. Truman, the program was barred to active Nazi Party members or supporters of Nazism.

But documents disclosed in an article to appear in the April issue of the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists show that officials hired for American research were several specialists who were later charged with war crimes at Nuremberg and one who as convicted and sentenced to 20 years in prison for medical experiments on prisoners at the Dachau concentration camp. At least one of these men got into the United States.

Also among those whose records show, as Dr. Werner von Braun, a major Nazi SS who developed the

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Wishing Gorbachev Well

The Soviet system of government churns with no more flexibility than freedom, a huge and graceless dreadnought riveted with bolts of steel. But the system also possesses the stability of a dreadnought. It functions. Now, for the third time since 1982, it has managed a rapid change of command. Even before Konstantin Chernenko's burial on Wednesday, the Soviet leadership has named his successor — Mikhail Gorbachev, the youngest member of the Politburo and the first Soviet leader in years whose health is not at issue.

Still, if the generations are starting to change in the Kremlin, the dreadnought is not. The Soviet Union remains an amalgam of secretive bureaucracies, its policies shaped by a collective of old men. Survivors of Stalin's tyranny, they evile even hints of one-man rule, and the brash adventurism of a Nikita Khrushchev.

Continuity, caution and consensus characterize a system revolutionary in doctrine but deeply conservative in practice. Whatever his ambitions, Mr. Gorbachev is unlikely soon to make waves. A shrewd Kremlinologist has remarked that the Soviets reverse the tempo of innovation experienced in democracies. A president moves quickly to claim the mandate of election before his honeymoon fades. A Soviet leader, chosen by a small group, builds with time and use; his first years are necessarily devoted to neutralizing rivals.

This dilution of power limits the chances for

With the replacement of Konstantin Chernenko by Mikhail Gorbachev, generational change has finally come to the Kremlin. Among those who look on, the tendency has been to confer a greater openness to reform and accommodation on the new guard, which presumably, unlike the old guard, has not been touched by the dark inheritance of Stalinism. But the ostensibly greater energy, education and ambition of the younger generation, plus its lack of firsthand adult exposure to the rigors of the Soviet past, may yet make its members more formidable competitors, more carefree and more prone to risk.

It pays to recall that Konstantin Chernenko himself confounded some of the stereotypes. He was 72 and ill when he took over barely a year ago, known as the man who had carried Leonid Brezhnev's briefcase but had been passed over for the top spot when he died. When Yuri Andropov died, he made it. He proceeded to deliver more change, in the crucial arena than anyone had anticipated. Mr. Andropov had pronounced Ronald Reagan anathema and stopped dealing with him. The renewal of Soviet-American talks in Geneva shows how Mr. Chernenko changed the line.

Who is Mikhail Gorbachev, besides being 54? We know he is a good organizer; the Central Committee promoted him "unanimously" only four hours after Mr. Chernenko

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

died. He has the technical education common among Communist Party bureaucrats. He survived the no-win agriculture portfolio and got good press clippings on undemanding missions abroad. As a secretary of the party machinery and a member of the Politburo, he has lived in the Kremlin's fastest lane.

Young and modern-looking, the Gorbachevs surprise a world accustomed to stout Kremlin seniors. Mr. Gorbachev's public statements reflect themes — an interest in agriculture — hardly a commendation, considering the Soviet production record. He has made a favorable impression in foreign trips, notably in Britain. Perhaps a younger man, hemmed in by caution, can bring the Soviet Union a securer leadership and thus one able to narrow the risks of conflict. In that spirit, it is right to wish Mr. Gorbachev well.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Let us review the recent sequence. It is rather weird, not only to a Westerner but also to a Russian.

Leonid Brezhnev, chosen as general (then called first) secretary in 1964, established his position as more than just first among equals only at the end of the '60s. Under him the Soviet system congealed into a classical oligarchical-bureaucratic pattern. Members of the ruling elite, unless they were personal rivals of Mr. Brezhnev or enemies of his policies, could feel secure in their jobs, no matter what their age or short of complete debility, their physical condition.

Doublets this situation arose as a reaction to the purges under Stalin and to Nikita Khrushchev's high-handed and whimsical ways with his Politburo colleagues.

The Brezhnev pattern thus led inevitably to the top ruling group becoming a gerontocracy. As some of its members passed away they tended to be replaced by Mr. Brezhnev's old cronies, usually close in age to the deceased. When Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin died at 76 he was replaced by Nikolai Tikhonov, 75.

It is a mystery how a youngster in his forties like Mikhail Gorbachev managed to get into the Politburo in the late '70s. One possible explanation is that his job then — secretary of the Central Committee in charge of agriculture — is one of the most taxing and, usually, most unrewarding in the entire Soviet structure.

With Mr. Brezhnev visibly failing during his last two years, collective leadership took on a new meaning: The 13 or so full members of the Politburo became joint proprietors of a vast country. Their own job security became the uppermost consideration, shaping their personal policies and affecting strongly their policy views.

When Mr. Brezhnev died, his elderly colleagues proposed to continue in the same pattern: to select as his successor a man who would be chairman of the board rather than a real boss like the younger Brezhnev.

By then it had become almost a rule that a candidate for the post had

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

No Unemployment News

The news on unemployment in America in recent months has been that there is not much news. After its rapid drop during the first year and a half of the recovery, the unemployment rate leveled off last summer. Since that time it has bobbed around in a narrow range. The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported last Friday that civilian unemployment last month was 7.3 percent, slightly higher than last November but slightly lower than in January.

Of course there was a time — and not very long ago — when unemployment exceeding 7 percent would have been big news, a veritable disaster. Between the Depression of the '30s and 1975, unemployment never climbed so high. Now that level is an accepted fact in an economy that, by most other measures, is humming along. Economists hope that with fewer young people entering the labor market and with continued economic growth, the rate will drift downward in future years, but efforts to accelerate that trend are no longer considered a suitable concern for policymakers.

This month's unemployment figures, however, contain a reminder that for certain groups the unemployment situation remains very bleak. The bureau notes that, while the rate for white workers declined slightly, un-

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Gorbachev Has Rare Incentive

The swift emergence of Mikhail Gorbachev is an event of signal and stretching importance. He may only be able to move slowly, but he will move, and, as Mr. Andropov's natural heir, he may be expected to take the same reforming course. At 54, he is not, of course, young, but he is 20 years younger than the president of the United States. Mr. Gorbachev, at least, must foresee an end to the long

— The Guardian (London).

The speed with which Mr. Gorbachev was elected leads one to believe that he has elbow room. However, we will only have a clear idea of the size of his maneuvering space at the next plenary session of the Central Committee.

— La Libre Belgique (Brussels).

FROM OUR MARCH 13 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Dust Clouds Pall New Orleans
NEW YORK — The city and surroundings of New Orleans were plunged into gloom [on March 11] by a phenomenon of a supposedly volcanic nature. Dense leaden clouds at a considerable height, obscured the daylight, producing sensations of suffocation and depression among the inhabitants, who were forced to make use of artificial illuminants. In places, a fine dust is said to have fallen. The scientific explanation of the visitation is that continuous currents in the upper atmosphere brought vast quantities of fine dust from the volcanoes of Central America and Mexico, which, owing to a change of wind conditions, remained held in suspense over the city.

1935: Rebellion Collapses in Greece
ATHENS — Following the defeat of the rebels in Macedonia yesterday [March 11], the Venizelist revolt collapsed. Former Premier Eleftherios Venizelos fled from Crete on the cruiser Averoff, together with his wife and about sixty officers and civilians. The party landed on the Italian island of Kasos in the Dodecanese group, and all members were interned by the Italian authorities. The rebel leader will not be extradited, since Italian law forbids the extradition of political refugees. According to a communiqué of the Ministry of War the casualties during the week's revolt in Macedonia and Crete were nine killed and 96 wounded among troops and civilians.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

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Israeli Patrol Attacked by Shiites in Surprise Raid

By Pratip Chaudhuri

LEBANON — Shiite Moslem guerrillas attacked an Israeli patrol in southern Lebanon on Sunday in reprisal for a raid on a village. Two Israeli soldiers were killed.

Lebanese security and military sources said the clash took place at three miles (4.8 kilometers) of Zraniyah, where Israeli forces killed 34 people on Monday. Their biggest raid since they began an offensive against guerrilla resistance three weeks ago.

Guerrillas attacked the patrol near the Qasimiyah Bridge on Litani River north of Tyre. Sources said two of their men were killed and two injured in the attack. Shiite sources said guerrilla was injured.

Shortly afterwards, witnesses reported seeing Israeli ambulances carrying wounded soldiers through the main southern Lebanese road still in Israeli occupation.

Israeli troops killed 17 guerrillas, lost 16 civilian villagers and a Lebanese soldier and arrested 50 people on Monday in Zraniyah, according to Lebanese security forces. Five persons were killed in a tank drove over their vehicle.

Sources said Israeli troops have attacked at least 90 times this month. Tyre residents said Israeli forces appeared very tense since a roadside bomb killed 12 Israeli soldiers near the frontier on Sunday.

Israeli troops at a strongpoint in Tyre fired at a Finnish United Nations ambulance carrying a sick Israeli soldier and a doctor to the hospital at dusk Monday, sources said. Bullets ricocheted from the doctor, driver and father left the vehicle, which was flying a Red Cross medical flag and shouted its identities at the checkpoint, the Israeli confirmed firing sources said.

The United States vetoed Tuesday a draft resolution in the Security Council that condemned measures by Israel against civilians in southern Lebanon. Reuters reported from United Nations in New York.

[Eleven of the 15 Security Council members, including France, voted to censure Israel. Britain, Denmark and Australia abstained.]



An Israeli tank crushed a car and pushed it onto the body of a man they shot during a raid on a village in southern Lebanon. Thirty-four people were reportedly killed in the attack.

New Technology Is Called a Failure In Serving Third World Education

By Fred M. Hechinger
New York Times Service

AJUIC, Mexico — Advances in communications and information technology have been of little help to developing countries trying to educate their children and illiterate adults and train their unemployed, educators and journalists said at a seminar here.

Their frustration was reflected last week in a meeting sponsored by the Ajic Institute of International Education and the International Council for Educational Development.

It brought together education and news media representatives from seven Latin American countries, Britain, France and the United States.

Dr. Juan Carlos Lavignolle, an educator and columnist for the Argentine newspaper *La Prensa*, defined as a basic problem the tendency to focus on the instruments of transmission, and to gloss over the fact that there is nothing of value to transmit. In communication as in education, the high-tech hardware, such as computers and satellites, is starved by the lack of software, or content, he said.

Conferees also reported that expensive and elaborately produced educational television programs in developing countries reach less than 1 percent of the potential audience.

Claudio de Moura Castro, a Brazilian economist with extensive ex-

perience at U.S. universities, called for greater reliance on "low-tech" solutions, such as books, radio and the blackboard.

Brazil, he said, has an elaborate computerized data bank, "but nobody uses it." Why look to costly high-technology transmission of information, he asked, when the job could be done more easily and more cheaply through the copying machine and the mail?

Roberto Rondon Morales, a physician on the faculty of the University of the Andes in Venezuela, estimated that perhaps 40 percent of all the technology bought is inappropriate to local needs and is never used.

Educational technology in the Third World, said Oscar Soria, a Mexican academician who is a director of the Ajic Institute, has gone through a period of progress, but disappointment has followed as hoped-for miracles failed to materialize. Much technology "went into decay," he said.

"Successes have been islands in an ocean of failure," he said. Specifically, "there are no global solutions to illiteracy." He thought developing countries may have come to "the end of the importation of foreign solutions and that time and patience are needed to create local solutions."

The solution, he added, is not a

satellite, but training people on the ground to handle technology.

Dealing with educational problems in Latin America is complicated by intense national feelings, particularly about any suspicion of North American or West European imperialism.

"Sesame Street," the U.S. television program for preschool children, is an example. Although acknowledged as one of the best-researched televised teaching aids, it was rejected by Mexico as incompatible with Mexican values.

So Mexico developed its own version to avoid charges of North American imperialism. Subsequently, the Mexican version was rejected by other Latin American countries as Mexican imperialism.

The word "dependency," said Mr. Soria, "needs to be decontaminated." It is in the industrial countries that much essential information is produced, he said, and "denying this is insanity."

In social science and educational research, there is often in the Third World "a mismatch between researchers and practitioners," said Alain Biemaym, professor of Economics at the University of Paris. Social science research, he said, is often perceived by those in power as dangerous. At the same time, researchers complain that those in power do a poor job of carrying out the programs recommended by re-

searchers.

A measure of proportional representation would give France more political flexibility and make parliament a more faithful mirror of political opinions. Certainly it would give Mr. Mitterrand more room for tactical maneuver. But detractors say it implies weaker government.

In most suggestions about a proportional system for France, the degree of change is limited — perhaps 100 parliamentarians out of 600 to be selected by party list.

Even this limited reform would increase Mr. Mitterrand's chances of finding splinter parties ready to join a center-left coalition led by the Socialists, which remain France's largest party.

The major practical impact would be to ensure that the far-right National Front, led by Jean-Marie Le Pen, gets into parliament.

About 10 percent of French people have been voting for the National Front.

If proportional representation

Minnesota Justice Resigns

The Associated Press

ST. PAUL, Minnesota — Governor Rudy Perpich has accepted the resignation of state Supreme Court Justice John Todd, who was accused of cheating by using reference books during a 1983 multistate bar examination.

promised the National Front seats in parliament, it would draw votes away from the traditional conservative parties. So the electoral reform that appeals to Mr. Mitterrand is bitterly opposed by the conservatives.

Mr. Chirac said Monday that changing the voting rules would be "immoral." His public criticism is exaggerated for public consumption: A limited amount of proportional representation would not fundamentally alter the composition of parliament. Nor could it affect the presidential elections.

The impact of the local elections is a psychological and political boost to French conservatives, who saw their national popularity, as indicated by opinion polls, confirmed at the ballot box. In the runoff ballots next weekend in the current local elections, opposition political parties will take control of many district councils.

But the hint of proportional representation is code for another, less discussed possibility: that Mr. Mitterrand can lure some small parties, and even some nominally conservative politicians, into cooperating with a Socialist-led coalition next year.

With the National Front in parliament, some French liberals would be tempted to cooperate with the Socialists — now free of the taint of a Communist alliance — to combat Mr. Le Pen's extremism, which for many Frenchmen has fascist undertones.

All of these tactics will be swept aside if the conservatives maintain their strong popular majority. But the outlook will be very different if, over the coming year, Socialist economic policies start to produce results and Mr. Le Pen's themes gain a wider audience.

French Vote May Mean Electoral Change

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The weak showing of France's governing Socialist Party in local elections Sunday is likely to push President François Mitterrand to introduce a degree of proportional representation in time for parliamentary elections next year.

Mr. Mitterrand has the option of telling parliament to introduce proportional representation, from winner-take-all. This would bring into parliament more smaller parties, potential allies for a Socialist-led

Whatever changes Mr. Mitterrand makes in electoral arrangement

NEWS ANALYSIS

ments to compensate for the French left's slipping popularity could prove the most significant result of the local elections, in which the Socialists got only 25 percent of the vote in Sunday's first round of voting.

An alliance of conservative parties — the neo-Gaullists led by the mayor of Paris, Jacques Chirac, and the Union for French Democracy, led by former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing — won 33 percent of the vote.

This tally, taken together with votes garnered by independent conservatives, would theoretically give the conservatives a strong parliamentary majority after next year's elections.

A measure of proportional representation would give France more political flexibility and make parliament a more faithful mirror of political opinions. Certainly it would give Mr. Mitterrand more room for tactical maneuver. But detractors say it implies weaker government.

In most suggestions about a proportional system for France, the degree of change is limited — perhaps 100 parliamentarians out of 600 to be selected by party list.

Even this limited reform would increase Mr. Mitterrand's chances of finding splinter parties ready to join a center-left coalition led by the Socialists, which remain France's largest party.

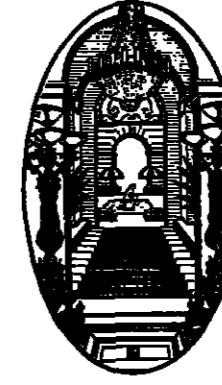
The major practical impact would be to ensure that the far-right National Front, led by Jean-Marie Le Pen, gets into parliament.

About 10 percent of French people have been voting for the National Front.

If proportional representation

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INSIGHTS

U.S. Cities And States Act Against Apartheid

By Karlyn Barker

Washington Post Service

WASHINGON — When an alumnus donated several hundred gold South African Krugerrands to the University of Nebraska a few years ago, Ernie Chambers, a barber and Nebraska's only black legislator, got angry. That is how Nebraska, where blacks are just 3.1 percent of the population, became the first U.S. state to adopt economic sanctions against apartheid.

"It was a hot issue to me years ago when nobody was doing anything," said Mr. Chambers, whose nonbinding resolution calling for the reinvestment of state pension funds that had been invested directly or indirectly in South Africa was approved in 1980 and made into law last year.

Mr. Chambers does not feel so alone anymore.

In the past four years, five other states and numerous towns and cities have passed similar measures aimed at challenging South Africa's policies of racial segregation according to the American Committee on Africa, a New York-based lobbying group that monitors state and municipal divestment legislation.

Anti-apartheid demonstrations and arrests are an almost daily occurrence outside the South African Embassy in Washington, and Congress and more than 20 state legislatures are considering bills that would curtail or sever financial investments in South Africa.

Liberal lawmakers in the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives have introduced identical bills last week that would ban new U.S. investments and loans in South Africa. A less comprehensive measure failed to pass both houses last year, but a new wave of anti-apartheid sentiment has taken hold in the United States.

Divestment is "a phenomenon gripping the country," said Joan Spector, a Philadelphia City Council member and the wife of Senator Arlen Specter, Republican of Pennsylvania. "Now everyone is getting on the bandwagon."

In 1982 alone, states and cities withdrew more than \$300 million in publicly controlled funds from companies doing business with South Africa. Critics of apartheid said the overall financial impact of such action now exceeds \$2 billion. In New York City last month, Mayor Edward I. Koch and senior City Council officials announced proposals for some of the toughest anti-apartheid sanctions yet, including a ban on buying goods and services that come from South Africa. The city was embarrassed recently when a worker in a city shelter discovered pineapples from South Africa being served to the homeless.

NEW YORK City's government already has voted to phase out, over the next five years, pension fund investments in companies doing business with South Africa, a



Paulus Stephanus "Oom Paul" Kruger, on the head side of the Krugerrand.

move that means reinvesting about \$1.5 billion in pension funds now held by 148 companies. Earlier, Citibank, acting under pressure from the city government, said it would liquidate its loans to the South African government by the end of March. Citibank said the amount of its loans outstanding to Pretoria was "modest."

New York City's policy could have required the sale of 222,800 shares of Citicorp, Citibank's parent company, that are held by a city pension fund. The stock has a value of about \$10.2 million.

ACCORDING to Federal Reserve data, total American bank loans to the South African public sector dropped from \$623 million in June 1982 to \$343 million last September.

Mrs. Specter successfully led efforts in 1981 to get Philadelphia to sell more than \$90 million in city pension funds of a total stock and bond portfolio of \$650 million that had been invested in South Africa.

"It's an abomination," she says tersely of South Africa's apartheid system. That is what she told South Africa's ambassador to the United Nations when he traveled from New York to try to talk her out of sponsoring the legislation.

"He told me they were doing all they could, that the issue was much more complex than I knew, that they were making reforms," Mrs. Specter said. "I told him, 'You're the only country in the world that legislates discrimination.'"

Provisions in the anti-apartheid bills vary. Massachusetts approved a blanket prohibition against investments in South Africa. Nebraska, however, exempted companies that have attained a "good progress" rating under terms of the Sullivan Principles, a voluntary code of conduct for U.S. companies operating in that country pledging them to desegregate their facilities and pay equal wages to blacks.

Massachusetts, which enacted its sweeping

Gorbachev: The Son of a Peasant Makes a Dramatic Rise to Power

By Serge Schmemann

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Official Soviet biographies make for specialized reading, somewhat in the style of classified ads: "Gorbachev, Mikhael S. (b. 1931). Sov. Part. Gov. Official. Mbr. CPSU 1952. 1970 1st Secy Stavropol Kraikom CPSU. 1971 Mbr. CC CPSU. 1978 Secy CC CPSU. 1979 Cancl. Mbr. Politburo CC CPSU. 1980 Mbr. Politburo CC CPSU..."

With practice, a message emerges from those stilted lines. CPSU is the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. CC is its Central Committee. And Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev is the youngest of the 11 men who sit at the pinnacle of Soviet power, the Politburo.

Those few lines bracket a career that has become the focus of some of the most intensive speculation ever concerning the future of the Soviet state. The generation that led the Soviet Union from the ravages of Stalinism and World War II through the enormous expansion of power and might over the past three decades has ended.

Now a new guard stands poised to take charge, a generation of men in their 50s and 60s. The question is whether they will prove ready or capable of breathing new life into a system that seems to have followed its leaders into debility and fatigue. More than any other Soviet leader, Mr. Gorbachev has come to personify the new breed. At only 54, the peasant's son and career party official has emerged from the shadow of Kremlin politics to succeed the late Konstantin U. Chernenko, a man 20 years his senior.

It was as if in recognition of his importance that a group of heavyset men in dark coats and heavy fur hats marched across the frozen tarmac to the waiting Aeroflot plane in December. At the foot of the forward ramp, they bid goodbye to Mr. Gorbachev, who mounted the steps, pausing for the stiff wave required by the ceremony of a Politburo member setting off on a Kremlin mission. His wife, Raisa, unobtrusively mounted the back steps.

In London, the front door opened and the two popped out together, jubilantly waving to the welcoming officials and the banks of photographers. Few in Britain were disappointed in the visitors. The Gorbachevs cohered and sahed at Westminster Abbey and at Chequers. She ventured charmingly halting words in English and demonstrated a keen interest in literature and philosophy, which, it turned out, she had studied at Moscow State University. He suavely checked swarming photographers, saying, "Comrades, economize your supplies. That's enough."

It was a measure of Mr. Gorbachev's success that he managed to generate excitement without diverging from standard Kremlin lines. He faithfully pushed Moscow's propaganda campaign against President Ronald Reagan's space defense project, and he turned huffy at any mention of Moscow's repression of human and religious rights.

"I could give you a few facts about human rights in the United Kingdom," he fired back at one member of Parliament who raised the issue in a private session. "For example, you persecute entire communities, entire nationalities. You have 2.3 million unemployed. You govern your society. You leave us to govern ours."

expression in Nikita S. Khrushchev's secret speech attacking Stalin's "cult of personality" are said to have been strong at the law faculty. Russians who said they knew of Mr. Gorbachev in those years said he was a critic of Stalin even before official de-Stalinization. That possibility is made moot, however, by the record, which shows Mr. Gorbachev to have been active in the Komsomol by 1952, when paeans to Stalin were still mandatory for any young Communist.

From Moscow, Mr. Gorbachev returned to Stavropol and began a classic rise through the party, advancing in steady steps from Komsomol secretary to first secretary of the regional party organization and a seat on the Central Committee by the age of 39.

PROBABLY the most significant aspect of Mr. Gorbachev's 22-year service in Stavropol, however, was the patronage of Mikhail A. Suslov, the powerful ideologist under Leonid I. Brezhnev, whose power base was in Stavropol. Mr. Gorbachev's election to full membership of the Central Committee in 1971 without the usual stint as a candidate member was one sign of special favor. The major break came in 1978, when Fyodor D. Kulakov, the party secretary for agriculture and yet another Stavropol man, died. Mr. Gorbachev, 47, Lenin's age at the time of the Revolution, was tapped to take over, and he moved to the center of power in Moscow.

In the waning years of the Brezhnev era, Mr. Gorbachev managed a program of massive investment in agriculture personally sponsored by Brezhnev as his "food program." He pushed through new ideas such as shifting control over agricultural operations from ministries in Moscow to regional agro-industrial authorities. He also moved to shift agricultural workers from the "brigade method," giving groups of workers responsibility for a specific piece of land and paying them according to the results. The thrust in both these reforms was to restore some of the bonds that had once linked the peasants to the land, and which Stalin had so bloodily severed in the collectivization drive of the 1930s.

Mr. Gorbachev's experiments brought marginal improvement in some areas of agriculture, but not enough to offset a succession of crop failures.

What did work well for Mr. Gorbachev was the accession of Andropov.

The shrewd, tough former KGB leader found in Mr. Gorbachev the perfect lieutenant to execute his ambitious efforts at sorting out the corruption and stagnation that Brezhnev had left behind.

Taking advantage of campaigns then underway in the party, Andropov and Mr. Gorbachev replaced one-fifth of the regional first secretaries and nine of 23 Central Committee department heads. They cracked down on corrupt officials and on laggard workers, and launched experiments to inject more incentives into industry and agriculture. As Andropov's health deteriorated, Mr. Gorbachev's role expanded, until at the end, he was the sole link between the dying leader and the party hierarchy.

There is no evidence that Andropov meant for Mr. Gorbachev to succeed him. But to many in the party and in the white-collar intelligentsia, Mr. Gorbachev was the logical heir to his policies, the one man who could sustain the changes.

Exactly what happened in the Politburo cannot be known, but the popular interpretation is that the old guard concluded it was not yet time for a man so many years their junior to seize the powers they had wielded for some 30 years, and they opted to delay the inevitable with Mr. Chernenko, the oldest man to come to power, who was already ailing.

But Mr. Gorbachev emerged as the effective second in command, with more responsibility than any previous leader in a similar position.

Impressive as Mr. Gorbachev's rise has been, the evidence is inconclusive about his skills in political combat. Several times this past year, he seemed to slip. His speech nominating Mr. Chernenko after Andropov's death was never acknowledged in the Soviet press. At one awards ceremony in the Kremlin, he mysteriously shifted from the center of a Politburo lineup to the sidelines. At the October plenum of the Central Committee, his name was not mentioned even though the subject was agriculture, his field.

There is also the impression among Russians that he lacks an element of ruthlessness. His rise, after all, was due more to patronage than to

Thoughts of Gorbachev

New York Times Service

Here are some remarks by Mikhail S. Gorbachev on various topics, taken from public statements in the last two years.

NEgotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States of America will open in Geneva tomorrow. The approach of the U.S.S.R. to these negotiations is well known. I can only reaffirm that: We do not strive to acquire unilateral advantages over the United States, over NATO countries, for military superiority over them; we want termination, and not continuation of the arms race and, therefore, offer a freeze of nuclear arsenals, an end to further deployment of missiles; we want a real and major reduction of the arms stockpiles, and of the development of ever new weapon systems, be it in space or on Earth. We would like our partners in the Geneva negotiations to understand the Soviet Union's position and respond in kind. Then agreement will be possible. The peoples of the world would wish with relief.

— From a speech on Monday to the Communist Party Central Committee after being appointed general secretary.

If people don't like Marxism, they should blame the British Museum.

— December 1984, on a visit to the British Museum reading room used by Karl Marx.

We will do everything that depends on us to expand cooperation with socialist states, to enhance the role and influence of socialism in world affairs. We would like a serious improvement of relations with the Chinese People's Republic and believe that, given reciprocity, this is quite possible.

— From the speech on Monday to the Central Committee.

I could give you a few facts about human rights in the United Kingdom. For example, you persecute entire communities, entire nationalities. You have 2.3 million unemployed. You govern your society. You leave us to govern ours.

Nonsense, fit for the speech of uneducated people.

— December 1984, responding on a trip to Canada to a question about KGB activities abroad and whether the Soviet Union was exporting revolution.

December 1984, responding in Britain to criticism of Soviet repression of human and religious rights.

We will have to carry out profound transformations in the economy and in the entire system of social relations. The process of the intensification of the economy must be given a truly nationwide character, the same political resonance that the country's industrialization once had.

Only an intensive, highly developed economy can guarantee the consolidation of the country's positions in the international arena, can permit the country to enter the new millennium as a great and flourishing state.

— December 1984, at a meeting of party workers.

Comrades, economize your supplies. That's enough.

— December 1984, chastising photographers covering his visit to London.

Inertia of thinking, as a rule, generates inertia in practical deeds. Questioning and creativity, sensitivity to new phenomena and processes, the decisive eradication of formalism, red tape, and idle talk — such are the demands of life on all workers on the ideological front.

— December 1984, in a speech to the Central Committee.

This document has underlined once again how important it is to make fuller and more effective use of the tremendous ideological and organizing potential of party propaganda in solving the qualitatively new tasks of developing Soviet society.

— From the same speech.

Nonsense, fit for the speech of uneducated people.

— December 1984, responding on a trip to Canada to a question about KGB activities abroad and whether the Soviet Union was exporting revolution.

brute force. Suslov and Andropov may have launched him into an orbit far higher than I could have achieved on my own, while he celebrated but tougher members of the Politburo, like Grigori V. Romanov, the former Lenigrad party chief, made it to the top by clawing their way up.

What he does have, probably to a great degree than any previous Soviet leader, is a platform. He is identified, more closely than a member of the Politburo, with calls for fundamental changes in economic, organizational and social thinking. He has the mantle of Andropov whose memory has swelled into a legend of man who combined the stick of tough discipline with the carrot of economic reorganization.

Nobody in the Soviet leadership is again economic change. The long lines outside stores make any other position politically untenable. But Soviet thinking on the issue has split roughly into two trends. On one side are the "hard-liners," men like Prime Minister Nikolai A. Tikhonov, whose solution has been to impose more discipline within existing structures, strengthen centralized control, increase party supervision and ruthless treatment of managers who do not achieve. On the other side are the "reformers," with Mr. Gorbachev at their head. They advocate a loosening of centralized control, less party meddling, more self-managed greater use of market mechanisms and financial incentives.

RDENT as Mr. Gorbachev has been in criticizing "inertia, conservatism, thinking, inability or unwillingness to change established ways of work and shift to new methods," there are distinct limits to what he would, or could, do.

The greatest barrier before the reformers is the institutional resistance of a party bureaucracy that derives its power and privilege from keeping things the way they are. Arkady N. Shevchenko, a defector, wrote in his recent memoirs that it is an elite that "will permit a one to transform that society or alter in foreign or domestic policy in any way that may affect their perquisites."

It was this ossified elite that smothered Alexei N. Kosygin's attempts at reform in the 1960s simply by doing nothing to carry them out. Andropov, too, recognized its force and, parallel with his campaign to discipline and motivate workers, set about firing party secretaries and cracking down on the corrupt.

What makes the prospect of internal change more propitious now is a sense of crisis that seems to be spreading among economic managers, a sense that something must change and change fast. Oil production has fallen, industrial output is climbing at a snail's pace and agriculture remains in dismal straits. The military, asking for more money to match President Reagan's military buildup, and consumers are becoming more vocal in their frustration.

On the political front, the 27th Party Congress, which is said to be scheduled for November, is expected to adopt a new party program and to name a new Central Committee. At least 15 percent of the current Central Committee membership is slated for replacement.

All this could give a new leader — Mr. Gorbachev — some scope for action. Yet in setting up the centralized and overlapping system of bureaucratic control that still holds sway over Soviet life, Stalin ensured that change could be imposed only from the top and only by a leader who could gain control over the enormous apparatus of power.

Foreign affairs is the field least likely to change under a new generation. Mr. Gorbachev's public statements on foreign issues have not shown any marked originality, and his ideological discourses on differences between Communism and democratic systems have been dim and standard. He would likely favor detente, i.e., only to give breathing space to domestic programs. But nothing suggests that he will react any differently from his predecessors to the insecurities, expansionist forces or sensitivities of face that govern so much of Soviet behavior abroad.

A Soviet Union under Mr. Gorbachev will not be radically different in the immediate future. Yet Mr. Gorbachev is a man. Mrs. Thatcher found likable and possible to do business with and that, coupled with his youth and the pragmatism his statements reflect, probably make him as good a Soviet politician as the West can expect.

(Excerpted from *The New York Times Magazine*)

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR COAL MINE DEVELOPMENT IN PAKISTAN

THE WATER AND POWER DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (WAPDA) OF PAKISTAN PLANS TO INSTALL A 300 MW CAPACITY INDIGENOUS COAL FIRED POWER GENERATING STATION IN SOUTHERN PAKISTAN.

The quantity of coal required will be about 1.4 million tons per year and is to be supplied from the Lakhra Coal Field situated 150 Km North East of Karachi, Pakistan and within 50 Km of the proposed power plant site.

A notice inviting expressions of interest from the private sector in investment, development and management of Lakhra Mines to supply coal to the proposed power plant was published in the international press in June 1984. Response to the notice was favorable and a number of interesting proposals were received.

However none of the proposals was sufficiently complete to permit a formal prequalification decision.

It has therefore been decided to keep open the process of soliciting expressions of interest in the Lakhra Coal Mining Project while additional information is obtained from the respondents to the original invitation.

ALL COAL MINE INVESTMENT/DEVELOPMENT PARTIES FROM THE PRIVATE SECTOR SERIOUSLY INTERESTED IN INVESTING AND PARTICIPATING IN MANAGEMENT OF THE COAL MINE(S) ARE INVITED TO CONTACT THE UNDERSIGNED AND ENTER INTO DISCUSSIONS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE BUT NO LATER THAN APRIL 15, 1985 AFTER WHICH FINAL PREQUALIFICATION DECISIONS WILL BE MADE.

Available background data will be provided on request and/or during discussions in Lahore.

of a Peasant byblos Shows Stunning Sweaters; Lagerfeld's Fendi Furs Recall Czars

By Hebe Dorsey
International Herald Tribune

ILAN — Byblos is a name to remember. This 11-year-old house has had a series of designers, including Gianni Versace, but it is only in the last five that, under Keith Varty, it has achieved prominence. This season Byblos is pushing to the front line. Last year Varty has been backed up by Alan. Both are British products of the excellent fashion school program. Their collection is a mix of rugged yet sophisticated outerwear and an

MILAN FASHIONS

ric Dickensian look. The faded floral prints are of William Morris tapestries. The early part of the show consisted of stunningly inspired by kilim rugs. They were handmade entry women outside Perugia "who knit away looking at television," said Nando Miglio, man for the Grombelli group, which owns s. The sweaters were topped by rounded shearings and worn over big, swirling skirts — a ent shape in Milan this season.

Lagerfeld is reviving the opulent days of Fendi furs. The combination of his unbridled and the Fendi sisters' technique and sense of fur had, once again, spectacular results. The have revolutionized the world of fur, and come from all over the world to see what they to.

season they have done several unusual things, crushing Persian lamb so that it looks like gray or shaving furs — including mink, which like dark tortoiseshell. silhouette was always larger than life, and all reached to the floor. There was a slim coat, and a either tent-shaped or cinched at the waist swirling skirt, reminiscent of what the Russians while riding in their troikas.

and there, Lagerfeld also showed a shaped jacket, with a sable shawl collar and a sable edge that showed a very controlled hand. He lot of fake fur, including fake Persian lamb for floppy bonnets that all but covered the models' Other fun touches included fur-rimmed sunglasses and Persian-lamb attaché cases.

quality of the furs was out of the ordinary. Fox,

ample, twisted around and around, has an un-

brishtle and movement to it, looking as if wind constantly blowing on it. The end of the show — in sable, including two pullovers, the ultimate in away elegance — brought down the house.

only drawback of this collection was the Fen-

sistence on showing their ready-to-wear, which

consisted of the same shapes they showed in

isolated into fabric. The result is decidedly poor.

Jack velvet and white satin numbers were so

inspired by Lagerfeld's other house, Chanel,

they drew a smile from Kitty d'Alessio, president

and USA, who flew in by private jet with

and Catherine Deneuve.

same Balkan spirit prevailed at Missoni. Full of

ackets over swirling floral skirts, this was a very

collection and showed that Rosita and Ottavio

had not lost their touch. They did kilim-like

with success, as well as a very full plaid knit coat

deep back pleat.

re was a trace of "Amadeus" (another rampant

) in big skirts topped by long jackets. The Mis-

soni trademark colors, a mixture of orange, purple,

and maize yellow, made this collection distinctly

own.



A Byblos sweater.

ARTS / LEISURE

Marsha Norman's 'Night, Mother' Is a Thin Drama

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

ONDON — Though it might just about get by as a short radio dialogue on a quiet afternoon, "Night, Mother" (at the Hampstead) leaves so much to be desired as a play that the Pulitzer Prize it won in 1983 comes as a considerable amazement.

A prime requirement of a stage drama is

maybe somebody from the crowd with a relative who once took that way out of an unbearable life.

Although the British premiere is quite wonderfully played by Marjorie Yates as the bemused mother and Susan Wooldridge as the daughter, in a production by Michael Atttenborough of considerable dexterity and intelligence, none of them can disguise a fatal lack of tension or real drama. We are never in any doubt that the daughter is going to kill herself, nor can we be surprised at the mother's confusion and horror about an act that many of us still find pretty unforgivable, considering what it does to those left behind.

Norman would seem to be arguing for a kind of suicide liberation, but this case history is so overloaded (the daughter is epileptic and her husband has left her and her son is a criminal and a drug addict) that it can hardly be regarded as representative.

"It's my stop, and I'm getting off," says the daughter. Anyone who sees his or her life solely in terms of a bus journey ought perhaps to consider a career with a metropolitan transit authority, instead of death.

But that does not make for a play; it makes for the kind of little scenario that in the earliest days of television would have been followed by a ponderous studio debate between a psychiatrist and a theologian and

London theater ticket for an American tourist is about a quarter of the Broadway price, and it is therefore not surprising that the Americans should bring a few of their stars with them.

We have Jack Gilford starring in "Look to the Rainbow," a pub-leather sing-along anthology of the great songs of Yip Harburg (locally known as "Yip Yip Hooray") and soon we are to get Lauren Bacall in a new Harold Pinter staging of Tennessee Williams' "Sweet Bird of Youth." This also promises to be something of a Pinter season, since he is represented, as author, by a triple bill of new short plays ("Other Places," starring Dorothy Tutin and Colin Blakely) as well as a revival of his 1971 "Old Times," starring Liv Ullmann and Michael Gambon, under the direction of David Jones, who did the film of Pinter's "Betrayal."

Other American imports include the return of "Barnum" with Michael Crawford still on the high wire for that one-man three-ring circus act, and "Guys and Dolls" making the transfer from the National to the West End by way of a regional tour. There is soon to be a revival of Williams' "Glass Menagerie" at Greenwich, and the Black Theatre Cooperative is bringing back Lorraine Hansberry's "Raisin in the Sun" for the first time in almost 20 years.

"La Cage aux Folles" is still promised for the summer, but as yet there has been no announcement of a cast or theater or date.

There is talk of a "Kiss Me Kate" for mid-summer.

This is a nostalgic time in the straight theater, too. Tom Stoppard's "Jumper" is back, with Felicity Kendal and Paul Eddington, at the Aldwych; Deborah Kerr is doing the old Emlyn Williams Welsh-schoolmarm classic, "The Corn Is Green," at the Old Vic; and Nastassja Kinski is due in June with a "Scagill" revival. A new production of "Baby in Arms" is out on the road, while Chichester is staging Coward's 1930 stage epic, "Cavalcade," with a cast of 200 (mostly local amateurs).

Amid this headlong flight into the theatrical past, new plays are few and far between. Those that exist seem curiously obsessed with Fleet Street journalism, the topic of David Hare's forthcoming "Pravda" at the National and Stephen Wakelam's "Deadlines" at the Royal Court. Perhaps there is some justice in this; the British press has after all been fighting loudly recently on behalf of a lot of subsidized and experimental and fringe theaters threatened with extinction as a result of harsh cuts by the government.

In a time of considerable economic fear and chill, people seem to feel a lot safer, on both sides of the footlights, with classics rather than experiments. Audiences are paying for what they know they like, and what they know they like is a good old musical.

Zeffirelli's 'Tosca' Overdressed, Behrens's Singing Overprecise

By Donal Henahan
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The two most pressing questions about the Metropolitan Opera's much-hailed new production of "Tosca" can be quickly answered. Would Hildegarde Behrens, one of the foremost German singers of our day, make a great Tosca? No, at least not yet. Would Franco Zeffirelli deliver another chic, overdressed spectacle disguised as an opera production? Yes, oh my, yes.

Behrens, who played Tosca in a year-end Paris Opéra production, sang admirably in her exciting style, with the bright tone and house-filling penetration that we have come to expect of her. The voice, however, tended to hit individual notes precisely and then let them go, rather than connecting them in legato phrases. The result was a lack of the Italianate warmth that many a lesser soprano can provide in this role.

Zeffirelli, it is generally acknowledged, is one of the more astute and intelligent actresses on the opera stage today. Why, then, did her Tosca make so little impact? Perhaps Zeffirelli's unimaginative and often clumsy direction got in her way. It is difficult to believe, for instance, that the "freeze-frame"

attitude she struck upon first seeing the murder knife on Scarpia's dining table was her idea.

Cornell MacNeil as Scarpia sang magnificently, but his wooden acting could fool nobody into believing him a sadistic tyrant. As Cavaradossi, the performance was fortunate to have Plácido Domingo, with his plaintive tenor and general credibility. In Tito's dueling Sacristan had his humorous moments, though the direction gave him too many distracting things to do when others were sup-

posed to be the focus of the action.

Giuseppe Sinopoli made a puzzling Metropolitan debut as conductor. If he had affection for the score or sensitivity to its ebb and flow, one could not discern it. His reading sustained a certain breathless momentum, but there was slight feeling for the idiomatic Puccini turn of phrase and little sense of communion with his singers.

Intermittently, the drama came together in traditional ways. The horrified Tosca's exit, with cape swirling, in the second act, mur-

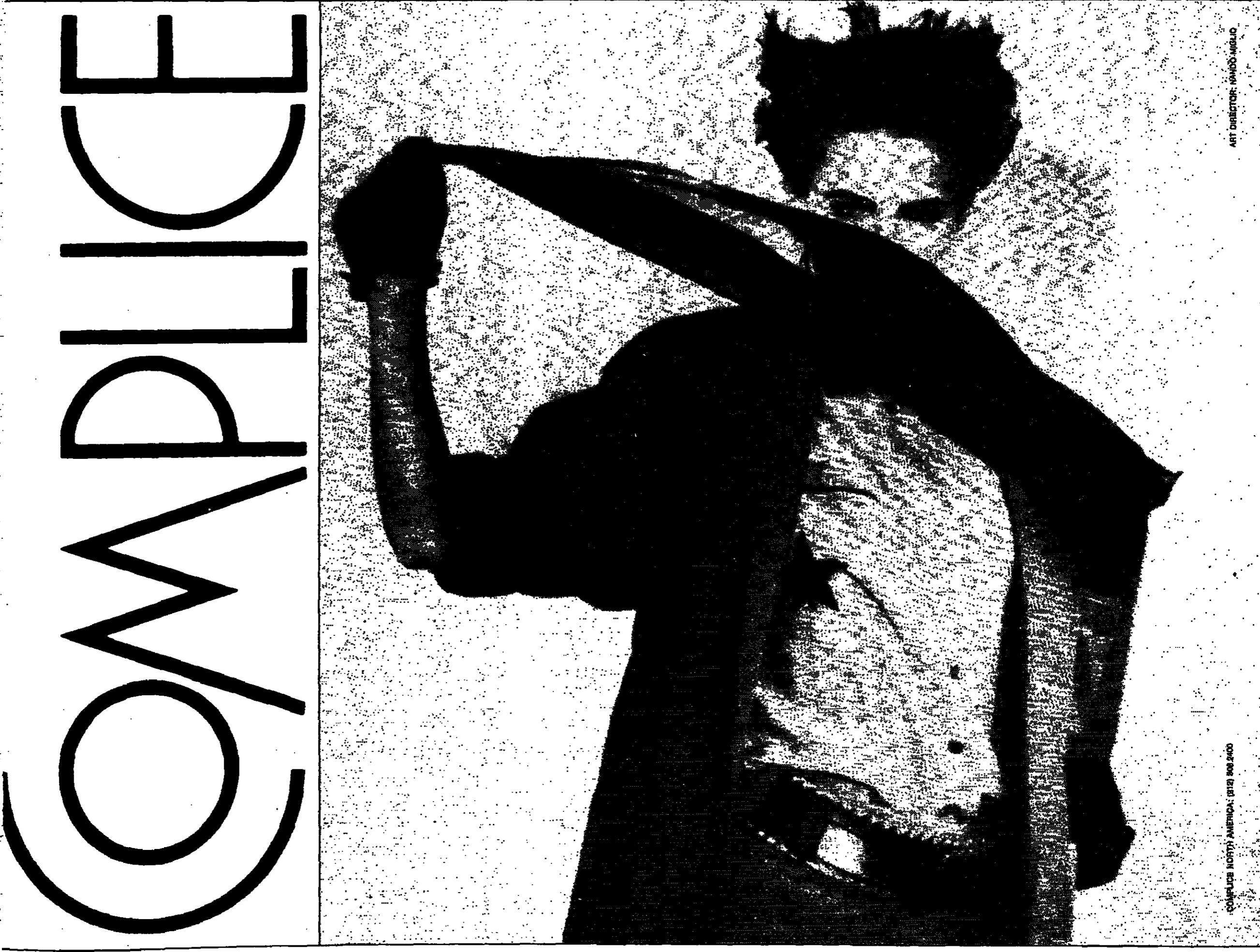
ored what was happening in the hushed and scuttling music, an effect often fluffed in routine "Tosca" performances. Too much of the time, however, Zeffirelli only succeeded in filling the space with distracting stage business.

The scenery, designed by Zeffirelli, is sumptuous but, in the first two acts, remarkable chiefly for its monumentality and almost photographic realism. The final act is something else. Designed purely as a coup de théâtre, it interrupts the flow of the opera and effectively

destroys one of Puccini's most successful essays in creating poetic atmosphere.

It begins in the usual way with a scene on the ramparts of Castel Sant' Angelo, but with the help of the stage elevators we are then transported to a dungeon where Cavaradossi and Tosca plot their escape. After Cavaradossi sings "E lucevan le stelle," the dungeon drops and we are again on the ramparts. Nothing is gained by this Meyerbeerian stunt, and a good deal is lost.

DOONESBURY



ART DIRECTOR: JOHN SWIGGARD

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NYSE Most Actives								
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.
Philip Morris	3,000	424	422	-10	10	2.4	16	AIRL
AT&T	1,549	605	595	+10	10	2.4	16	AT&T
IBM	1,122	254	252	+2	10	2.4	16	IBM
General Motors	971	492	492	+10	10	2.4	16	GMC
Texaco	907	242	240	+2	10	2.4	16	TEXCO
Goldman Sachs	1,081	125	121	+1	10	2.4	16	GS
S&P/Case	820	210	210	+10	10	2.4	16	S&P/Case
IBM	1,081	125	121	+10	10	2.4	16	IBM
Volume up	1,215,820							
Volume down	2,078,130							

Dow Jones Averages								
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.
Indus	1,267.50	1,270.40	1,262.40	+1.20	10	2.4	16	DIA
Trans	617.72	615.50	613.50	+1.20	10	2.4	16	TRAN
Utilities	514.18	515.54	512.65	+1.20	10	2.4	16	UTIL
Finance	106.92	107.52	107.51	+0.50	10	2.4	16	FIN
Advanced	225	225	225	+10	10	2.4	16	ADV
Declined	485	492	492	+10	10	2.4	16	DECL
Consolidated	2,012	1,994	1,994	+10	10	2.4	16	CONS
New Highs	10	10	10	+10	10	2.4	16	NH
New Lows	10	10	10	+10	10	2.4	16	NL
Volume up	1,215,820							
Volume down	2,078,130							

NYSE Index								
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.
Composite	104.20	104.20	104.20	+0.44	10	2.4	16	COM
Industrials	104.20	104.20	104.20	+0.44	10	2.4	16	IND
Utilities	104.20	104.20	104.20	+0.44	10	2.4	16	UTIL
Finance	104.20	104.20	104.20	+0.44	10	2.4	16	FIN
Advanced	240	239	239	+10	10	2.4	16	ADV
Declined	227	225	225	+10	10	2.4	16	DECL
Total Issues	325	325	325	+10	10	2.4	16	TOT
New Highs	10	10	10	+10	10	2.4	16	NH
New Lows	10	10	10	+10	10	2.4	16	NL
Volume up	1,215,820							
Volume down	2,078,130							

Tuesday's NYSE Closing								
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.
Trans	1,267.50	1,270.40	1,262.40	+1.20	10	2.4	16	DIA
Utilities	514.18	515.54	512.65	+1.20	10	2.4	16	UTIL
Finance	106.92	107.52	107.51	+0.50	10	2.4	16	FIN
Advanced	225	225	225	+10	10	2.4	16	ADV
Declined	485	492	492	+10	10	2.4	16	DECL
Consolidated	2,012	1,994	1,994	+10	10	2.4	16	CONS
New Highs	10	10	10	+10	10	2.4	16	NH
New Lows	10	10	10	+10	10	2.4	16	NL
Volume up	1,215,820							
Volume down	2,078,130							

NYSE Diaries								
Close	Prev.	Buy	Sales	Chg.	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.
Advanced	225	225	225	+10	10	2.4	16	ADV
Declined	485	492	492	+10	10	2.4	16	DECL
Consolidated	2,012	1,994	1,994	+10	10	2.4	16	CONS
New Highs	10	10	10	+10	10	2.4	16	NH
New Lows	10	10	10	+10	10	2.4	16	NL
Volume up	1,215,820							
Volume down	2,078,130							

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.								
Close	Prev.	Buy	Sales	Chg.	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.
March 11	181.43	185.95	187.67	+10	10	2.4	16	APL
March 12	187.95	187.95	187.95	+10	10	2.4	16	APL
March 13	185.51	185.51	185.51	+10	10	2.4	16	APL
March 14	186.24	186.24	186.24	+10	10	2.4	16	APL
March 15	186.24	186.24	186.24	+10	10	2.4	16	APL
March 16	186.24	186.24	186.24	+10	10	2.4	16	APL
March 17	186.24	186.24	186.24	+10	10	2.4	16	APL
March 18	186.24	186.24	186.24	+10	10	2.4	16	APL
March 19	186.24	186.24	186.24	+10	10	2.4	16	APL
March 20	186.24	186.24	186.24	+10	10	2.4	16	APL
March 21	186.24	186.24	186.24	+10	10	2.4	16	APL
March 22	186.24	186.24	186.24	+10	10	2.4	16	APL
March 23	186.24	186.24	186.24	+10	10	2.4	16	APL
March 24	186.24	186.24	186.24	+10	10	2.4	16	APL
March 25	186.24	186.24	186.24	+10	10	2.4	16	APL
March 26	186.24	186.24	186.24	+10	10	2.4	16	APL
March 27	186.24	186.24	186.24	+10	10	2.4	16	APL
March 28	186.24	186.24	186.24	+10	10	2.4	16	APL
March 29	186.24	186.24	186.24	+10	10	2.4	16	APL
March 30	186.24	186.24	186.24	+10	10	2.4	16	APL
March 31	186.24	186.24	186.24	+10	10	2.4	16	APL
April 1	186.24	186.24	186.24	+10	10	2.4	16	APL
April 2	186.24	186.24	186.24	+10	10	2.4	16	APL
April 3	186.24	186.24	186.24	+10	10	2.4	16	APL
April 4</td								

**Tuesday's
AMEX
Closing**

Tables include the following values:

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls.	100s	High	Low	Close	Quot.
A												
74	17	16	ADLP				21	59	54	5	5	5
206	24	22	AIC Ph					31	124	116	114	114
144	81	64	AL Lab	.20	1.7	14		35	124	116	114	114
209	72	64	AMC n	.12	6	14		49	152	134	132	132
576	236	204	AM Int'l					463	412	412	412	412
784	55	51	ATF Fd	5.52n	7.2			172	77	74	74	74
6	17	16	AcmePr					9	476	476	476	476
141	81	74	AcmeU	.22	12	16		9	476	476	476	476
184	104	94	Action					220	124	12	12	12
914	32	28	Acton					14	14	14	14	14
374	74	65	Acton wt					14	14	14	14	14
281	114	104	Admiral					7	274	274	274	274
285	136	124	Admiral	.14	5	19		203	204	194	194	194
534	476	454	Admiral					365	744	744	744	744
394	476	454	Admiral	.28	1.5			17	357	357	357	357
14	57	54	Admiral					14	7	7	7	7
514	52	49	Almco					52	516	516	516	516
89	455	424	Almto n					9	211	210	209	209
1316	616	584	Albow					24	515	516	516	516
4	2	2	Am Tre					5	314	314	314	314
9	576	544	Alcho					4	424	424	424	424
19	75	70	Alchimia	.05	4	18		50	136	129	129	129
204	11	10	Allex					22	144	144	144	144
185	114	104	AllexCo	.09	13	19		21	154	154	154	154
165	616	584	Almedco	.08	9	19		507	514	514	514	514
814	454	432	Almedco	.15	1.9			4	776	776	776	776
244	124	114	AlExp wt					21	48	7	7	7
9	576	544	AFruc A					12	200	194	194	194
9	576	544	AFruc B					12	302	306	306	306
1214	712	680	Alhilm					7	109	105	105	105
8	4	4	Alimed					7	545	545	545	545
1816	1216	1184	Almeds	.52	3.4	8		12	154	154	154	154
209	17	16	AMBI					20	2	2	2	2
1	3	3	AMCO					19	11	11	11	11
404	220	208	AMCO	.20	5.3	15		9	60%	60%	60%	60%
1776	1116	1048	AMTEC	.24	1.4	16		3	23	23	23	23
812	616	584	AMR Rly					23	154	154	154	154
412	1776	1609	ANOVIA					7	7	7	7	7
3	3	3	ASC II					21	34%	34%	34%	34%
4	154	142	Ampl					15	34%	34%	34%	34%
6	316	294	Andal					1	5	5	5	5
1052	37	33	Andicb					23	376	376	376	376
1576	9	8	Andrea					10	15	14	14	14
1416	616	584	Andres					19	518	518	518	518
286	216	204	Angell v					13	112	112	112	112
914	316	294	Angropt					14	23	23	23	23
1024	616	584	Armin					14	12	12	12	12
1116	454	432	ArrowA					22	92	92	92	92
1116	454	432	ArrowD					15	74	74	74	74
1124	576	544	ArrowW					21	105%	105%	105%	105%
376	616	584	Asahi					23	230	230	230	230
216	216	204	Astrotec					4	114	114	114	114
512	216	204	Atacs					17	312	312	312	312
744	416	404	Auditor					9	476	476	476	476
4776	356	334	Autogas	1.00d	1.1	27		27	454	454	454	454
2256	1394	1372	Avondi	.80	5.0	6		43	16	154	154	154

B									
44	2%	BAT	.12s	3.0	1990	41s	4	4	4
37%	22%	BDM	.19	5	24	7	38%	38%	38%
34%	14%	BDP	.14	5	9	7	28%	28%	28%
34%	28%	BEP	.14	5	22	5	26%	26%	26%
12%	7%	Bodger	.40s	3.9	10	5	10%	10%	10%
9%	7%	Bolton	.32s	3.5		6	9%	9%	9%
6%	2%	BolivM.wf				8	3%	3%	3%
7%	4%	Bonfrt s				10	5%	5%	5%
4%	3%	Borce			50	4	4%	4%	4%
4%	2%	BornEn			54	5	3%	3%	3%
17%	7%	Bornwi			30	25	7	7%	7%
6%	4%	BorsyRG				150	7	6%	6%
9%	4%	Bosard					15	6%	6%
4%	1%	BosCh					32	2%	2%
5%	3%	Bosfrt				11	3%	3%	3%
30%	34%	BosGsta	.30s			2	5%	5%	5%
20%	14%	BosHes	.30s			2	5%	5%	5%
35%	17%	BosLer	.30s			2	5%	5%	5%
12%	9%	BivKv	.15	13	17	21	25%	25%	25%
6%	4%	BilCp	.15	13	24	10	12%	12%	12%
14%	11%	BilRit	.15	13	34	1	12%	12%	12%
17%	14%	BinkMf	.10s	4.3	11	1	15%	15%	15%
14%	11%	Bler B				23	15%	15%	15%
17%	14%	Bler A				23	15%	15%	15%
34%	17%	Blessing	.80s	2.4	8	13	31%	31%	31%
3%	4%	Block E				13	11%	11%	11%
19%	9%	BlouA	.45	2.5	8	514	18%	18%	18%
17%	10%	BlouB	.45	2.5	1	514	18%	18%	18%
20%	11%	BlouC	.45	2.5	1	514	18%	18%	18%
10%	7%	BlouD	.45	2.5	1	514	18%	18%	18%
4%	2%	BlouW	.44	4.4	9	13	3%	3%	3%
19	12	Bonne	.44	2.7	14	9	14%	14%	14%
30%	21%	Bron G	.14	2.8	10	24	24%	24%	24%
32%	23%	Bron FA	.28	2.8	10	24	33%	33%	33%
34	23%	Bron FB	.28	2.8	10	24	33%	33%	33%
4	3%	Bron Fpf	.40	11.0		1	3%	3%	3%
5%	2%	Buckh pf				6	4%	4%	4%
34%	19%	Buell	.50	9.8	6	10	25%	25%	25%

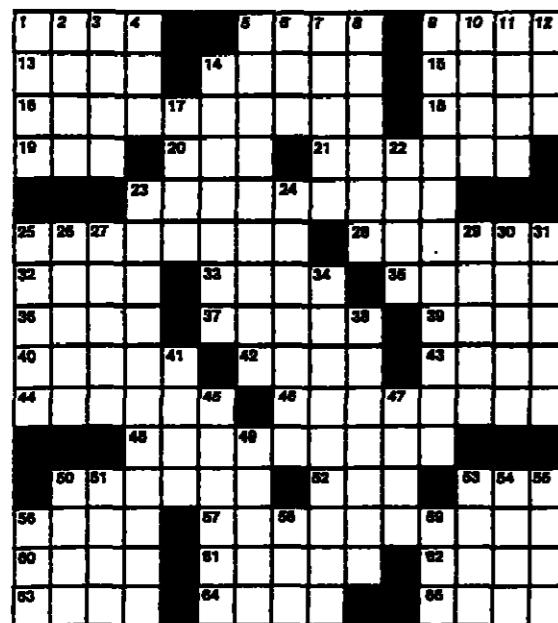
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1412	9	CHB	.20b	14.12b	14	14.14	14.14
516	5	CMI Cp			19	9	20b
476	24	CMX Cp			34	17b	20b
1916	13%	CRS	.34	1.9	18	17b	17b
1916	9%	CosentJL			21	12b	12b
816	4%	CosentR			5	6	6
1216	10	CORE	1.28	10.4	102	12b	12b
1516	5%	COT			35	11b	11b
1516	5%	Culkin wf			116	71b	71b
1616	7%	Caldero	.50b	9.6	4	51b	51b
1516	9%	Comco	.22	2.2	9	14b	14.14
316	2	Command			14	25b	25b
2216	13%	CMRC g	.28		83	14.14	14.14
11	4%	Cordf			263	12b	12b
516	2%	Cordf			32	21b	21b
13	7%	CoreB			4	12b	12b
1116	6%	CoreA	.10a	3	15	11	10b
1116	5%	CoreEn			30	10b	10b

Over-the-Counter

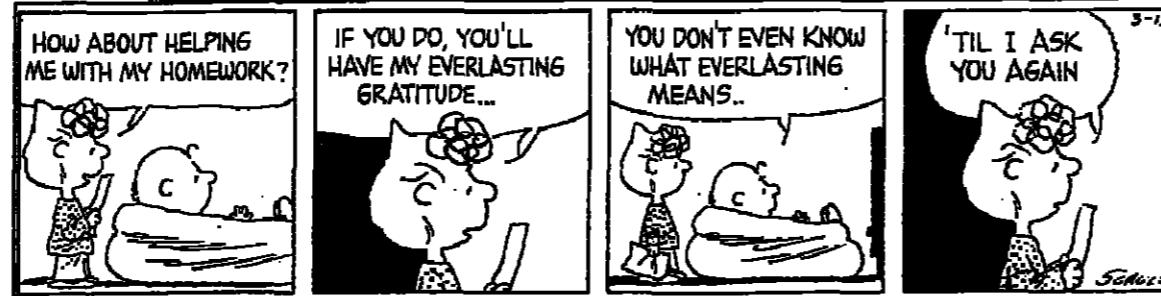
NASDAQ National Market Prices

	Sales Is	Net			
	1985	High	Low	3 P.M. Chg/Ch	
		A			BGS
ABM Fd	.32	24	375	7% 7%	12
AEC B	22	24	20	12% 13%	12%
AEL s	28	25	28	25% 25%	14
AFG	22	21	22	21% 21%	14
ASK	12	22	21	21% 22%	14
ATE	55	46	46	4% 4%	14
AtmRt	40	22	22	22% 22%	14
Abrams	24	25	1	6% 6%	14
Acodin	28	18	319	11% 11%	14
Acetamin	11	11	11	-	14
Aceto s	20	15	20	20% 20%	14
Acmethe	11	11	25	17% 17%	14
AdocLb	12	12	11	24% 24%	14
Adose	12	9	12	9% 9%	14
AdvanW	70	20	2	24% 3%	14
AdvGen	91	51	9	9% 9%	14
AdvGen	150	50	5	5% 5%	14
AdvTel	62	61	5	5% 5%	14
Adwest	101	47	25	24% 24%	14
Adwest	140	140	14	14% 14%	14
ApcyRt	20	55	5	32% 32%	14
Aprifld	106	5	42	11% 11%	14
ArhViac	28	28	124	12% 12%	14
AlaskB	256	14	52	17% 17%	14
AlaskC	308	12	51	25% 25%	14
AlaskZ	140	14	151	39% 39%	14
Altin	228	214	25	20% 20%	14
Altorex	5	676	6	6% 6%	14
Altovit	15	179	15	15% 15%	14
Alumex	54	54	18	18% 18%	14
Alutin	40	21	18	18% 18%	14
Alutin	44	44	48	25% 25%	14
AlutCap	1,080	44	3	21% 21%	14
Alutin	229	414	25	24% 24%	14
AllyGor	37	124	12	12% 12%	14
Alpatic	76	66	6	6% 6%	14
Altos	1008	126	114	12% 12%	14
Amcost	22	162	11	11% 11%	14
AWA1R1	107	74	74	7% 7%	14
AWA1R2	50	50	1	1% 1%	14
AWA1R3	50	17	1	1% 1%	14
AmCorr	11	13	11	13% 13%	14
ACConti	40	12	11	12% 12%	14
AFDSL 5	40	41	18	14% 14%	14
AFIfirm	1,12	2	2	26% 26%	14
AFIfirm	1,28	34	163	41% 41%	14
Afurn	28	28	22	24% 24%	14
AGFree	58	27	21	22% 22%	14
AlmirJ	200	15	15	15% 15%	14
AlmirJ	200	15	15	15% 15%	14
AlmirJ	16	74	74	7% 7%	14
AlmirJ	46	50	46	5% 5%	14
AMS	16	16	14	14% 14%	14
AMDSv	16	15	16	15% 15%	14
AMFins	1,06	31	408	34% 34%	14
APhysG	11	672	672	67% 67%	14
Aquast	207	1	1	1% 1%	14
ARAC 3	1,02	50	20	25% 20%	14
ASAm	11	11	11	11% 11%	14
ASAsor	11	11	11	11% 11%	14
ASurig	305	175	175	32% 32%	14
AWaCs	3	6	6	6% 6%	14
Amfrtr	308	52	312	29% 29%	14
Amfrwst	48	22	22	22% 22%	14
Amgen	48	54	54	54% 54%	14
Amirk B	72	15	20	48% 48%	14
Amirk A	1,20	21	59	19% 19%	14
Amirk s	10	13	10	13% 13%	14
Amirk A	40	14	40	14% 14%	14
Amirk A	221	14	221	14% 14%	14
Andavr	46	512	512	51% 51%	14
Andrew	35,49	2,646	2,646	25% 25%	14
Andros	10	514	514	51% 51%	14
Andros	.12	1,13	4	5% 5%	14
ApoteC	9,42	2214	2214	25% 25%	14
ApoteC	224	275	224	25% 25%	14
ApoteC	52	1415	1415	14% 14%	14
Apotidit	374	2816	2712	25% 25%	14
Apots wr	2	872	872	87% 87%	14
Archive	8	4	36	36% 36%	14
ArchY	176	217	21	21% 21%	14
Armed	45	1414	1414	14% 14%	14
ArrowB	2,040	47	4,074	47% 47%	14
Arish	59	814	814	81% 81%	14
AshtHst	12	9	125	12% 12%	14
AshtM	40	9	47	9% 9%	14
Astrom	147	54	54	54% 54%	14
Astren	1	11,114	11,114	11% 11%	14
Astrogy	499	814	724	81% 72%	14
Atcer	.44	2,1	1,164	1,164% 1,164%	14
AtGHal	2,52	84	122	29% 29%	14
AtlAm	400	38	20	20% 20%	14
AtlnBc	30	38	20	30% 20%	14
AtlnFd	16	1114	1114	11% 11%	14
AtFin	70	10	94	10% 10%	14
AtRes	55	374	3612	38% 38%	14
AtSeasr	223	2116	2016	21% 21%	14
Austrian	4	415	415	41% 41%	14
AutTTr	53	1716	1716	17% 17%	14
AutTTr	28	1116	1116	11% 11%	14
AutTTr	203	1216	12	12% 12%	14
Autmx	166	716	716	7% 7%	14
Auxton	6	6	6	6% 6%	14
Averoy	13	612	612	61% 61%	14
Averoy	18	1114	1114	11% 11%	14
Awmish	714	1714	1714	17% 17%	14
Awmish	610	1714	1714	17% 17%	14
Awmish	104	1816	1816	18% 18%	14
Awmish	.20	40	9	5% 4%	14

(Continued on Page 13)



PEANUTS



BLONDIE



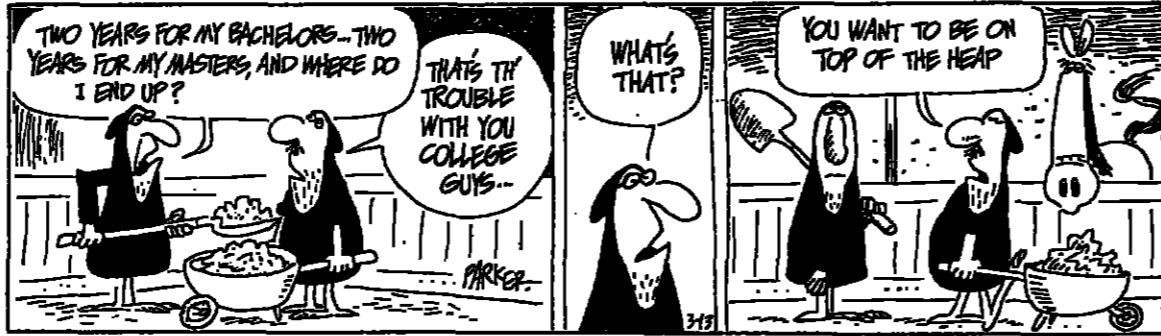
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



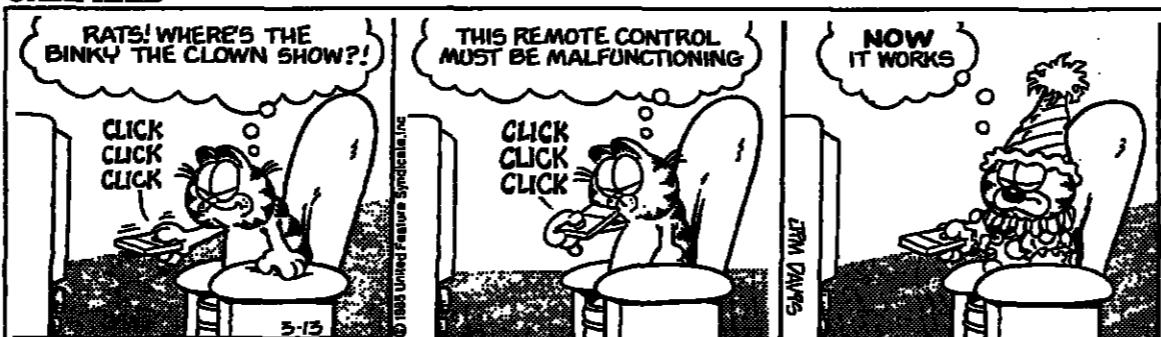
WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN

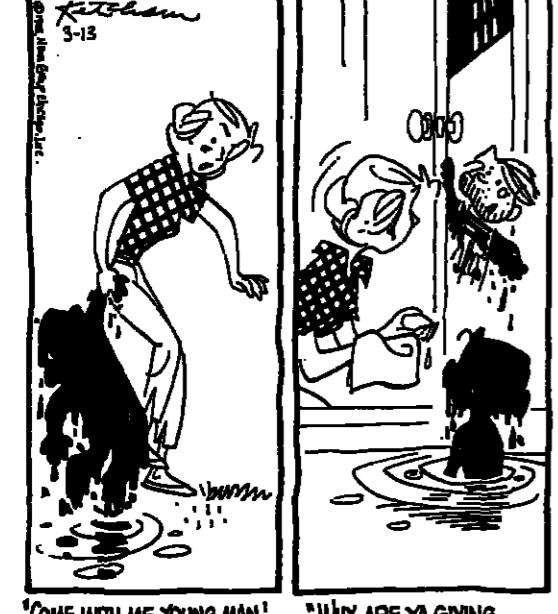


GARFIELD



© New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleka.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

THAT SCRABBLE WORD GAME
By Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

GUNST

WYDDO

RIVFYEY

TRYSOF

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: RHYME BIRCH TREATY VERSUS

Answer: She has many a suitor but none do this—
SUIT HER

WEATHER

EUROPE HIGH LOW

Asia HIGH LOW

Africa HIGH LOW

Latin America HIGH LOW

North America HIGH LOW

Middle East HIGH LOW

Oceania HIGH LOW

Wednesday Forecast HIGH LOW

Wednesday Weather HIGH LOW

Wednesday Wind HIGH LOW

SPORTS

New Generation Reflects High Mortality Rate of Big-League ManagingBy Murray Chass
New York Times Service

EW YORK — The Milwaukee Brewers in 1972 had a coach named Eddie Haas and a struggling player named John Felske. Moore is Felske well.

remember that he reminded of myself quite a bit," said Moore, whose major-league career quietly expired after 21 years. "He was trying to make the club and was a very dedicated one, but he wasn't sure of his place. I was the catching coach, we spent a lot of time together, went through this period where I'm not sure he was going to quit ball or what. The same thing seemed to me. I went through the kind of period, don't want to credit myself, but I might have something to do with his being in the game."

nine years later, Moore is the manager of the Oakland A's and he is the manager of the Philadelphia Phillies.

Jack Cottier's memory goes even further, to 1959, when he

and Eddie Haas were in spring training, trying to win jobs with the Milwaukee Braves.

"I can see it now," Cottier said, recalling the incident in which Haas broke his leg and effectively shattered whatever playing career he might have had. "He went back for a fly ball. There was a support pole at the fence, and some dirt had been washed away from the bottom of it by rain. When he went to throw the ball back to the infield, everything turned but his foot. It got wedged in between the concrete that held the pole and the fence."

Twenty-six years later, Cottier is the manager of the Seattle Mariners and Haas is the manager of the Atlanta Braves.

Moore, Felske, Cottier and Haas are four of 10 major-league managers who were not managing their current teams a year ago, a circumstance that harshly reflects the mortality rate of major-league skipper. The others who gained their jobs since the start of last season are Jim Davenport of San Francisco, Buck Rodgers of Montreal, John McNamara of Boston, Pete

Rose of Cincinnati, George Bamberger of Milwaukee and Gene Mauch of California.

Moore, Cottier and Rose moved into their jobs during the 1984 season, the others after the season ended. Their major-league managing qualifications range from the rookie status of Felske, Haas and Davenport to the long-time service of Mauch, who holds the major-league record for reaching 22 Octobers without a pennant winner.

They come directly from a variety of places — managing in the minors, coaching in the majors, managing in the minors, playing, working in the front office and retirement.

Except for Rose and, to a far lesser extent, Davenport, the newcomers enter their jobs with no degree of success as players. They also come with personalities ranging from the effervescent Rose to the tight-lipped Haas.

Because they achieved no success as players, and because they have won in virtual anonymity as coaches or minor league managers, Felske, Haas, Cottier and Moore

are the least known of the group that represents one of the largest turnovers in recent years. Combined, the four batted .212 in the majors but nevertheless survived to tell about it.

"I started out as a pretty good hitter, and then I ran into the slider," said Felske, who had 14 hits in 104 major-league at-bats. "He was better off than I was," said Moore (5-for-53). "I couldn't hit the fastball, the curve or the slider."

Cottier had a .220 average for his five-year career as an infielder, and Haas batted 70 times and had 17 hits in parts of three seasons with the Brewers and Chicago Cubs. He played another 10 years or so in the minors. His playing career "wasn't very long — I had a couple of cups of coffee and that was it."

Why did he stick to it? "Who knows?" he replied.

Three years ago, when the Braves needed a new manager, many in the front office wanted the job to go to Haas, a 17-year organization man as a coach and minor-league manager. Owner Ted Turner chose Joe Torre, but Torre's outgoing personality did not produce a pennant, so three years later Turner consented to the promotion of Haas '49. Whether he succeeds where Torre didn't will be seen soon enough — and on TV sets across the country, thanks to Turner's cable-television network.

Who can explain the Earl Weaver-Sparky Anderson kind of success — the minor-league manager who never succeeded as a player going to the majors and showing outstanding managerial ability? Not Haas. "I don't know," he said. "Who keeps that scorecard?"

John Felske, at the Phillies' spring park, considered the question. "When a player isn't a star, you understand more about the makeup of a player," said Felske, 42, who moved from minor-league manager to dugout coach to manager of the Phils in two years.

"I know what it's like to sit on the bench and not play. I know what it's like to go 0-for-25. Maybe there's more compassion for people because I wasn't a star. It comes down to taking time to understand each guy as an individual."

Faile as a player, of course, did not daunt the rookie manager. "Sometimes," Moore said, "one step backward is two steps forward."

Felske began his forward motion as a minor-league manager in 1974,

moved to the majors for two years

as a bullpen coach for Toronto but then returned to the minors to manage again. "Bullpen coach is a good job for somebody who doesn't have any aspirations to go further," he explained. "But I did. I wanted a challenge." Now he has the one he wanted.

Losing teams breed problems in the clubhouse and prompt managerial changes. Jim Davenport said one of his primary goals would be to eradicate the negative attitude he said existed among the San Francisco Giants last season. "I want to get back to the point where people are proud to put on the uniform," he said.

Davenport was a .258 hitter in 13 seasons as the Giants' third baseman. Like Haas, he has been an organization man — 28 years as player, coach, minor-league manager and scout. "I've always had aspirations to manage, but I've never had a chance," he said. "I feel one of these days my time would come."

Chuck Cottier, who replaced Del Crandall as the Seattle manager last September, thought his time in baseball had passed when the Pittsburgh Pirates dismissed him as a manager in their minor-league system in 1973.

He was out of baseball for three years, then returned as a manager in the California system. He eventually coached third base for the New York Mets for three seasons, then moved to Seattle when the Mets dismissed Torre. George

Bamberger was the man who replaced Torre, coming out of retirement just as he has this year to manage Milwaukee.

"Friends would ask me why I stayed in the game," Felske said.

"They said I could make more money outside it. I stayed in because I felt I was qualified to do the job. There are only so many people qualified to manage. That's why some people keep coming back."

The New York Times

Fighting In on the Infighting for a Site*International Herald Tribune*

ONDON — Are the simple pleasures pure illusion? Was there some of us thought could escape from the real world, when we followed as we could be accused of being a fellow, attracted by the social and incapable of taking on the intellectual.

longer. On Friday a final

must be made on the ven-

er the next soccer champion-

ship. You or I will not understand

decision without having a of social and political history,

awareness of economics,

somewhere along the line I sup-

erations that I follow the

real world, when we fol-

lowed as we could be ac-

cused of being a fellow,

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lectual.

It is worth another try on Friday,

provided the FA can prove its

own critical business. Friday, if

it happens, is the date set for an

official inquiry into last week's vio-

lence at the Chelsea-Sunderland

Milk Cup semifinal in London, in

which 43 people were injured and

107 arrested.

Politics or hooligans: You takes

your choice.

"If the federation is forced to

exclude Berlin," he added, "then it

would be good for them to consider if the championship is worth the

price."

Social Democrat sports spokes-

man Peter Bäumer, taking a harder

line, accused UEFA of selling out.

If the UEFA committee is so in-

flected by the political orienta-

tion of certain of its members," he

observed, "then the federation

must be prepared to give up the

championship."

All of which leaves poor old

Neuberger, main player of soccer

politics, approaching Lisbon with

two routes to goal. He will appar-

ently ask UEFA once more to play

the game by playing in Berlin, and

when members have said nay to

that he hopes to persuade them that

West German soccer can fund the

tournament without its political

masters.

Meanwhile England, whose war

with Germany led to the division of

England, prepares to exploit Neu-

berger's dilemma. "We are very

optimistic that we will be given the

championship now," crow English

FA Secretary Ted Croker. "We

have reminded UEFA that we have

the necessary commitment from

our government."

Croker and his chairman, Bert

Millichip, told the committee that

in England "no team would have

more than a couple of hours' coach

ride to any match." Given the

anonymity of England's northeast

— and the lack of political clout

of the FA — that is a deal.

Meanwhile, the West German

team has not yet introduced

its own critical business. Friday,

if it happens, is the date set for an

official inquiry into last week's vio-

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OBSERVER

An Age of Overstatement

By Russell Baker

NEWS YORK — We inhabit the Age of Overstatement. That's why I didn't pay much attention the other day when President Reagan said the people trying to overthrow the Nicaraguan government were the "moral equals" of our Fighting Fathers.

For years now presidents have been making extravagant statements like this one. I recall President Nixon, after the first moon landing, saying it was the greatest event since the Creation.

It was the Creation recorded in Genesis that Nixon was talking about, so, upon hearing him, my mind instantly switched from the stunning technological feat at hand and started combing through the history of events. Was the moon landing really as great, evenwise, as, say, the decision by a great part of the human race to believe in the resurrection of Jesus?

As a matter of fact, coming down several rungs on the ladder of greatness, what about the invention of television, without which Nixon couldn't have been seen making his statement to all humanity? Was getting to the moon really any greater, as events go, than inventing a box that would show the landing right in your parlor?

In those days, as you can see, I still listened attentively to the sayings of highly publicized persons — evidence that even then I was out of contact with the American masses. Hardly an American is still alive, if ever there was, who recalls hearing our president classify the moon landing right up there beside the Creation.

Overstatement, of course, has been around since Barnum's time. Hot air and malarkey have always characterized politics, but it was not until after the Eisenhower administration that people who govern us elevated overstatement to its present exalted level.

In the 1960s the government's growing addiction to overstatement began to trap it in nasty policy positions that were very hard to escape. There was the domineering theory, for instance, which held that the fall of one part of Indochina must lead inexorably to the fall of all the rest, then of the rest of the Pacific, then — who could tell? — might not the Americas follow?

Talk of countries falling was part of the overstatement. It came from cherished anti-Communist lingo of the 1950s, when nations "fell" to Communism. But in fact, countries can fall only metaphorically, and the domino theory's power to capture Washington's imagination rested on its inherent image of precariously balanced objects knocking each other down — an overstatement of the reality.

Various presidents' efforts to arouse flagging public enthusiasm for the Asian war led to more overstatement. Secretary of State Kissinger spoke ominously of a billion belligerent Chinese confronting the United States in Asia; President Nixon, justifying the Cambodian invasion, spoke of possibly capturing the enemy's entire command headquarters.

Risk overstated the threat: Nixon overstated the possibilities.

Long before the war's end, overstatement had become so commonplace that people of the war party tended to the overstatement that the peace party was treasonous while the peace party freely accused the war party of criminal tendencies, and people less passionate about the matter began to cultivate the modern habit of ignoring public controversy.

The evidence suggests it is this last group that is likely to prevail. In any case, people like Reagan with messages to convey to the numbered masses make their overstatement increasingly outrageous in hopes of being heard.

And so we had the president's overstatement of Lebanon's importance to the national security, which led him to place the marines there, thus making them vulnerable to the attacks that forced him to withdraw them, thus demonstrating that his policy in Lebanon amounted only to overstatement.

Fortunately for the president, his overstatement did not awaken the naked masses, who, except on one bloody weekend, nodded calmly throughout the exercise.

Now he gives us Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, Madison and Hamilton in CIA disguise struggling to overthrow bad King George in Managua. Anybody want to bet?

New York Times Service

Edgar Reitz*Portraying the Impact of War and Time**On a Rural German Region*By Maxine Pollack
International Herald Tribune

MUNICH — There is no easy way to sum up the epic film "Heimat" or the achievement of its director, Edgar Reitz.

The saga of a rural German family, the Simons, spanning four generations from the end of World War I to the early 1980s, "Heimat" runs more than 15 hours and required upwards of five years to complete. It has been acclaimed by many European critics as the most important film from West Germany in at least 50 years, and last summer received the international critics' prize at the Venice Film Festival. It has recently been released in the United States, London and Paris.

As an 11-part television series it scored a huge popular success in West Germany, where it won film and television awards. As art and entertainment, it seems to have countered the conventional wisdom that one can never please most of the people and most of the reviewers.

There have been a few dissenting voices. For example, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German foreign minister, objected to the way the Free Democratic Party was mentioned in one scene. And some German television viewers complained about the quality of transmission, apparently bewildered by the director's imaginative use of black-and-white with vivid splashes of color, and alternate color sequences.

Cinema owners who bought "Heimat" after its debut at the Munich Film Festival last summer have not drawn large crowds to their two consecutive eight-hour screenings. London and Paris theaters, hoping to attract bigger audiences, are showing the film in four-hour parts.

"Heimat" started out largely as a response to the 1978 U.S. television drama "Holocaust," which Reitz disliked. But the meticulous process of making "Heimat," with scores of professional and amateur actors on sets in five German villages, was also an

autobiographical journey. The Munich-based director was born in the 1930s and grew up in the Hunsrück region of Germany, where the film was shot. The distinctive Hunsrück dialect was modified for the film, he said, "so that other Germans could understand it."

While oversimplistic parallels should be avoided, it has been noted that Reitz left his village of Moersbach as a young man, just as two principal characters in the film leave Shabbach, the fictional place where the story unfolds.

In German "Heimat" means home or homeland. It is a word that resonates with double meanings, which are explored in the film. "It is where one was safe and happy as a child, but also where one was with family, and no one can choose his family," Reitz said. Nazi propagandists often invoked the "homeland" theme to extoll the virtues of rural German life. "It was a world destroyed by the war, along with the hopes and joys of its little people," Reitz said.

That these familiar themes emerge so fresh and original in "Heimat" owes something to Reitz's choice of the Hunsrück landscape as a setting. "It is the first time we have seen what happened in the countryside, to the farmers, to the little people, in a family story," said Hans Kwiert, one of the film's editors, at the SFB television station in West Berlin. "The war was planned in Berlin, but in "Heimat" we see how the poor people suffered it. That must be part of the success of this film for us and for other countries. They have had Hitler films and soldier films, but not the life of little people."

The Hunsrückers, portrayed by professional actors as well as amateurs who live and work in the region, hold the film together through a complex net of relationships between mothers and sons, husbands and wives, brothers and sisters, lovers and friends. The length of the screenplay, written by Reitz and his associate



Director Reitz, actress Marita Breuer of "Heimat."

Peter Steinbach, necessitated devices for cohesion, such as a single narrative voice and segments that use retrospective snapshots of key characters and events. This became particularly important once the film was cut up for television in 1983.

"Heimat" will be aired on Austrian television this summer and is reportedly under consideration by the British Broadcasting Corp. and U.S. networks.

The film's success in its own country may have startled some West German sociologists who have noted in recent years a declining interest in war history among West Germans of all generations. A poll last month by the INFAS Research Institute in Bonn found that more than 50 percent of Germans were tired of hearing about the country's Nazi past. Yet it was "Heimat's" depiction of the Hitler era that drew the biggest television audiences, Kwiert said. Few television series, other than hits such as "Dallas" and "Dynasty," have sustained such high ratings, with about 45 percent of West Germany's 22 million sets tuned in during the film's run. Young people were especially interested, Kwiert said.

"We came to this at the right moment," said Joachim von Mengeringhausen, the other editor of "Heimat," at the WDR television network in Cologne. "For years, in the '60s and '70s, young people in Germany were calling all the older generation Nazis, and in the 1980s politicians like Helmut Kohl were still saying it was all part of the past, behind us. We perceived we must tell the story again, from the beginning."

"Heimat" is unflinching and free of clichés in confronting the Third Reich, though Jews and the "final solution" are a remote reality in the village where the Simons live.

One sees the intimate farming community give way inevitably to a highway, a factory, the intrusions of tourism. Unlike the central characters, who gradually show their age and the weight of their experiences, the town receives a postwar face-lift that leaves its houses and squares unrecognizable and, in the end, inaccessible to many of the earliest residents.

"One knows one cannot return," said Reitz, echoing the conclusion reached by some of his protagonists.

PEOPLE

Writing Ersatz Ernest

A Dallas journalist whose takeoff on "For Whom the Bell Tolls" was the winning entry in the International Imitation Hemingway Competition says he captured a certain "insufferable macho" that linked Ernest Hemingway to Texas and Texans. Peter Applebome, 35, a senior editor at *Time* Monthly magazine, won the contest over 24 other finalists in judging at Harry's American Bar and Grill in Century City, a suburb of Los Angeles. His prize is a trip to Florence. For the eighth consecutive year, a jury of four men and one woman convened at Harry's — a replica of the hangout in Venice where Hemingway often drank — to choose a winner in a contest where entrants are encouraged "to write one really good page of really bad Hemingway." There were 2,450 entrants in the contest, from all over the world. Applebome said his wife made him enter. "She thought I was so macho I could knock Hemingway on the back of my hand. It seems like the macho in Hemingway is the same kind of insufferable macho that makes Texas Texas."

Former President Richard Nixon is dropping Secret Service protection, opting instead for private security agents, in an effort to save the government about \$3 million. Nixon, 72, wrote to Treasury Secretary James A. Baker III to say he was "declining Secret Service protection from now on." He is retaining his federal bodyguards with his wife, Pat, early last year, a source said. "The private security agents will protect her as well as his home," said a spokesman for the former president.

"He doesn't why former presidents must be protected by such an expensive device," a Secret Service spokesman said. "He merely stepped back and decided that the expenditure was too great, that he didn't need it." The source said, "He doesn't know why former presidents must be protected by such an expensive device."

The comedian Whoopi Goldberg, whose Broadway show just closed, was in a serious mood as she spoke briefly at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York as part of the church's campaign to help the homeless. "Are you here because you care or because you came to see a show?" Goldberg asked. 7,500 people in the congregation. She said she wrote a plea on behalf of the homeless to President Ronald Reagan. Also taking the pulpit to speak on the problem in a Lenten lecture series were the novelist James Carroll and several homeless people. A spokesman for the church said the series concludes March 31 with a service by the Reverend Jesse Jackson. "We're the people running shelters and

soup kitchens day in and day out," the church spokesman said. "We're saying you've got to do more."

"We Are the World," a record by 46 American pop artists to benefit African famine victims, is a selling single less than a week after one million copies were released in the United States, record dealers say. The video version of the song by Michael Jackson and Lionel Richie made its debut Monday night. The single, recorded after the American Music Awards in January, was reported to be selling well in record stores and getting heavy play on radio stations. It was released Wednesday in New York and Thursday nationwide. The proceeds go to famine relief, primarily in Africa. Billy Joel, one of the singers on the record, introduced the video, which was a straight studio rendition of the single recording.

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Prince Charles of Britain and his wife, Diana, are vacationing in Jordanian resort of Aqaba, guests of King Hussein and Queen Noor.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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THE TERRORIST INTELLIGENCE REPORT
(A professional newsletter)
PUBLISHED TWICE MONTHLY
US\$100 per year
sent or mail

Suite A-501, 1926 Hollywood Boulevard
Hollywood, Florida, U.S.A.
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